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DR. TAYLOR'S POINTED REPLY.

He Writes Mr. Parks Stating Why a Conference is Neither Wise Nor Necessary at This Time.

FORCIBLE ANALYSIS

Of the Political Situation—Every True Populist Knows His Duty Without Having a Conference to Meet—The Action of No Conference Can Be Superior to the Action of the National Convention—The Position Taken By the Peoples Party in the Last Campaign Was Not Only Patriotic, But It Was Absolutely Necessary To Preserve the Integrity of the Party—The Peoples Party Is Not Now Under Obligations to or Committed to Any Other Party for the Future—No One Can Know the Wisest Course for the Future Until the Time Comes to Act, and Then the People Will Speak Through Their Convention—C. S. Lewis Also Replies Pointedly.

At a recent meeting of the National Reform Press Association at Memphis, a committee was appointed for the purpose of requesting the chairman of the national committee of the Peoples Party to call a meeting of the national committee for the purpose of calling a general conference of the party. Why the association did not pass a resolution making this request, and have its regular officers to forward the resolution to Chairman Butler, it is hard to understand. It may be that this committee which seems to be appointed for one purpose was really appointed for another. But however that may be, future events will develop.

As soon as Chairman Butler received a communication from this committee for him to make the call, he replied that he did not think the holding of a conference at this time advisable but that he would submit the matter to the members of the national committee by letter in order to ascertain their wishes and opinions in the matter. This, Chairman Butler is now doing. But, as will be seen from the correspondence below, the committee appointed at Memphis has not waited for him to poll the national committee, which is his official duty to do when so requested, but they are proceeding to write to the members of the committee themselves; thus taking unto themselves the duties of the national chairman.

We publish below copy of a letter which Mr. Parks, the chairman of this Memphis committee is now sending out to members of the national committee. Following it we also publish copy of a reply to the same written by Dr. C. F. Taylor of Philadelphia, one of the members of the notional committee. Dr. Taylor's reply is very strong, sensible, and to the point. Mr. Parks will no doubt recieve similar letters from a majority of the committee:

DALLAS, TEXAS, April 1, '97.
C. F. TAYLOR, 1220 Chestnut St., Phila.
Member Peoples Party Nat. Com.

DEAR SIR:—In conformity to a resolution unanimously adopted by the National Reform Press Association at Memphis, Tenn, Feb. 22, 1897, I respectfully ask your opinion as to the propriety and necessity of holding a national delegate conference of the Peoples Party not later than July 4 prox, at such place as may hereafter be determined. The object of this conference is to arrange plans for a vigorous prosecution of the work of education along pure Populistic lines, and to allay the confusion and discontent resulting from the recent campaign. Kindly advise me at your earliest convenience whether you favor or oppose the calling of such conference, and oblige

Yours respectfully,
MILTON PARK,
Chairman of Committee of the Nat. P. A.

APRIL 5th, 1897.

HON. MILTON PARK, Dallas Texas.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your circular letter at hand. I do not see any necessity for a delegate conference of the Peoples Party at the present time nor in the near future. Private conferences are all right and should be indulged in whenever opportunity presents. But a public, and presumably an authoritative, conference like this, is much like convening the national convention over again. I do not see any necessity for this; and if it should be done and the action of this conference should not be in harmony with the action of the national convention (which met less than a year ago) a division in our party would be inevitable; for some would recognize the last national convention as the supreme party authority.

The object that you mention, viz: "to arrange plans for a vigorous prosecution of the work of education along pure Populistic lines," should not be necessary. I do not know of any genuine Populist who is not always and forever imbued with that object. If there are any who are not, a national conference will not make them so. The other object that you mention, viz: "To allay the confusion and discontent resulting from the recent campaign" —the ending of the campaign puts an end to all "fusion and confusion," entered into for the purposes of that campaign only. The situation last year was peculiar. The integrity of our party was threatened. If we had not nominated Bryan and supported him in the most effective way, our party would have shranken to insignificance. We were compelled to take the course that we did, to save our party integrity if for no other reason. Now that that campaign is over no true Populist considers himself bound in any way to any other party except his own. A great mistake was made last year by postponing our convention until after the two other conventions, but this was an error of the head and not of the heart. When the convention was called and the date set, in the winter preceeding, a vast majority of the Populists leaders and masses thought that both the old party conventions would cling to the gold fetich. The action of the Chicago convention surprised us all and upset all these plans; then we had to do the best we could for our party and for our country; and in my judgment tnis was done, considering all the circumstances.

The proposed conference that you mention, I regard as a great danger to our party. What we want is for all Populists to get to work and spread Populist doctrines; lay plans for a vigorous prosecution of the congressional elections in 1898 along Populist lines, and look forward to an early convention of our party in 1900, so as not to repeat the mistake that was made by a late convention in '96. What we want is more work against the common enemy and less talk and bickering inside party lines.

Very sincerely,
C. F. TAYLOR.

Another Reply to Mr. Parks.

HON. MILTON PARKS, Dallas Texas,

DEAR SIR:—I am a Populist first, last, and all the time. I was in favor of doing at our last national convention just what was done, though I think a big mistake was made in nominating Watson. He has proved to be the biggest "ass" of them all. I am opposed to calling a convention at this time or in the near future. There seems to be nothing to call a convention for, unless it be to waste money in traveling and hotel bills and having a big row to advertise the chronic grumblers to the world. A convention would do me no good. I am is good a Populist as I can be. What money I can spare I need to scatter the seed of the good old greenback gospel. If the so-called middle-of-the-roaders will stop their everlasting howling and get in line with true blue Populists who stand by the committee and its chairman and help hold up his hands instead of stabbing him in the back, and push the bedrock principle of the St. Louis or Omaha platform to the front, get into the hand wagon and keep in tune for 1900 and keep at it six days in the week, they ought to go so enthused that they will forget all about past personal preference and prejudice. Eh! I can see no reason or justice in the National Reform Press Association assuming the duties of the chairman of the nation committee. I assume that the several members of the national committee are not a set of ignoramuses and that when they see the need of a convention or conference they know enough to write their chairman without the suggestion of the N. R. P. A. The result of the last campaign has proved conclusively that the several reform elements have got something to do beside caterwaul. Probably I got as mad as any one during the last campaign at Watson's tomfoolery and if I saw fit I could keep up constant grumbling just everlastingly, but I let "bygones be bygones" and hoping to benefit by the mistakes of the past, I shall hope to be so enthusiastic that I shall be able to marshal a hosts of new recruits in the campaign of 1900, I hope the committee will see the advisability of calling the national convention in 1900 at some point in the south and at a day earlier than either one of the old parties. I am sir,

Very respectfully,
C. S. LOUIS.
South Reading, Vt.

52 William Street

Our Home

If reform ever comes in politics it will originate among the common people and not among the plutocratic leeches that live and grow rich by a robber system of government. It has become common nowadays for the shrewd and heartless money power to call every scheme it conceives "reform." The word "reform" they think, has a charming effect on the popular ear and hence they make liberal use of the term. More than twelve months ago a concern on 52 William street, New York, calling itself the "Reform Club" proposed to furnish all papers that would use their "sound money" matter, plates or sheets ready prints free of charge. So if an editor should be mean enough to accept the offer he could use their plate matter, thereby saving cost of composition thus enabling him to get out his paper at much less expense. Or if preferred, the "Reform Club" would print the paper for him free of charge. This was quite a tempting bait to the poor Democratic editors and many of them accepted the offer and thus circulated the stuff that the money power had prepared to poison the minds of honest voters.

We had heard nothing more from the famous 52 William street until recently we received a proposition from the "Tariff Reform Club" 52 William street, to furnish "tariff reform" plates or ready prints to all papers that would agree to use them. We suppose this must be the same "Reform Club" that circulated the "sound money" matter, and now that the money power has won a sound money victory in the election of McKinley they hope to let the financial robbers enjoy their feast, and in the meantime they hope to detract the attention of the people from the all important financial question and turn their attention to their old stand-by farce—the tariff.

There's nothing that the money power can get hold of that serves their purpose as well as the tariff, and if they can get the people to quarrelling over the tariff again they think their robber financial system will not be in danger of being disturbed.

Advertising does wonders when intelligently carried on and backed up by good business management.

AN ADDRESS

From the Populist Senators and Congressmen on the Situation and the Duty of the Hour

NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES

Let There be Concerted Action to Advance Our Principles and Bring Recruits to the Party—An Appeal to the Reform Press—Stop Firing at Each Other and Turn Your Guns on the Common Enemy—Let Us Reserve Questions of Method Till the People's Delegates Meet in Convention—No One is Wise Enough to Know Now, What it Will Be Best to Do When Conventions Assemble.

The following wise and timely address has just been issued by a joint caucus of the Peoples Party Senators and Congressmen in Washington.

TO THE PEOPLES PARTY OF THE NATION:

Never in the history of our party has there been such cause for hope on the part of those who are seeking reforms along financial and industrial lines as at the present time. Our progress, considering the opposition the party has met, has been marked; and notwithsng we have not realized our full expectations, yet now we begin to see potent evidences of the good work which we have done, with the most encouraging signs of the future.

The Peoples Party has won the confidence and respect of all intelligent and liberty-loving citizens of our country. Its record of unselfish devotion to the interest of the plain people is in striking contrast to that of the two old parties that for thirty years have overlooked the interest of the masses in their competition for favors at the hands of the money power, corporations, and trusts.

The unselfish devotion to principle exemplified by the Peoples Party in the campaign of 1896 is without a parallel in the history of political parties. The robust integrity of the party enabled it to rise to meet the occasion, when subjected to the severest test to which loyalty to truth can ever be put. The Peoples Party recognized the voice and hand of the plain people in the Chicago convention. The platform enunciated, and the chief candidate nominated evidenced beyond question that the masses of the Democratic party in spite of the hitherto dominating element of that party had at last put forward one partially successful effort in their own behalf. Therefore, without abating, our distrust of the leadership of that party in the past, we extend the right hand of fellowship to those voters who must in the end find their abiding place in our household.

This action on the part of the Peoples Party was in no sense an endorsement of the past record of the Democratic party. But it was an act of fidelity to our own platform and teaching, a part of which found utterance in the Chicago platform, and nearly, if not quite all, in the person of William J. Bryan, the candidate there nominated for President.

To the Peoples Party is due the credit for the bolt in the Republican convention at St. Louis, and for the revolt in the Democratic party that rescued the Chicago convention from the clutches of the bondholding and banking combine.

Politicians bow before the powers that can make or unmake them.

The teachings of the Peoples Party press and speakers on the money question had taken such deep root among the masses of the voters of the country that the politicians of these sections who had misled the people could no longer retain their offices and give support to parties that upheld the gold standard. Those politicians that were forced unwillingly to accept our principles in the campaign of 1896 are probably no more honest now than they were when they supported Harrison and Cleveland in 182; and should the Peoples Party relax its efforts, and cease to apply the whip and spur to these politicians by attracting the voters to our party, there is nothing in their past conduct to warrant the belief that they would not support their old party again, though the gold combine should regain its control.

The patriotic stand taken by the Populist Party in the last campaign, has added to its power to command the situation in the present and future. Had our party in the late campaign displayed no higher patriotism than the old parties, and sought merely party ends, and not proved itself equal to any party sacrifice in order to advance the welfare of the people, we would not hold the confidence of the masses and stand as the bulwark of the people against the intrigues of the old political leaders, who for thirty years have betrayed the people and controlled their parties in the interests of the banks, monopolies and trusts.

Had Mr. Bryan been elected President with a Congress in sympathy with him, the money question would have been speedily settled, and with forty or more trusted leaders of our party in Congress and the State government of several States in our hands, the transportation question and other vital issues presented by our platform would have at once become the storm center of political discussion, and the Peoples Party would soon acquire second if not first place in politics of our country. Viewing the duty of the present in the light of past experience, the demand for upholding our organization and pushing the work of education is more imperative now than at any time in the past.

We have Governors in five States, eight Senators, and twenty-three Congressmen, and the election in 1898 will undoubtedly give us the balance of power in the House as we now have it in the Senate. The opportunity is before us to accomplish these results and more.

We, your Representatives at Washington, are striving to push forward the cause of the party, and to strengthen and build it up, and we appeal to our reform papers to join us in this effort.

There must be concerted action and an avoidance of all entangling alliances to insure success.

We regret and deprecate the disposition of some to have the party at this time to declare what it will or will not do in the future as to the best methods for strengthening our party and advancing its principles. No one can at this time forecast with certainty what would be the proper course for our party to pursue in convention assembled three years hence. Therefore, there is but one safe course, it seems to us, for every true Populist to pursue this time: namely, to do all in his power to impress our principles upon the country and to bring recruits into the party, and stand ready when the people's representatives meet in convention to do what then seems wisest and best to accomplish the ends for which we are all striving. The Populist press can be the most powerful factor to bring this about. When the press of any party is united and aggressive, the party is united and aggressive. Therefore, we appeal to every Populist editor to cease the suicidal course of firing at each other. Turn your guns on the common enemy, and let each issue of your paper be full of articles discussing the tenets of the party as laid down in the last national platform. Let there be no relaxing of efforts, but a united and steady advance all along the line, and victory must surely crown our efforts.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE TRUSTS.

What Will The People do When They See That Times Get Harder Under a High as Well as a Low Tariff? How Napolean Dealt With Trusts.

Sam Hudson in Philadelphia Sunday Item.]

In my judgment the issue that will come two years hence will be a settlement with the octopian Trusts, which have become a menace to the life of the nation. I recollect reading, in the life of the first Napoleon, a story of how that great statesman, for the great Corsican was a great statesman as well as a great soldier, dealt with trusts.

While Napoleon was in the heydey of his power, the question in France, of whether privileges and favors should be given to "companies," as trusts were called at that epoch.

England is the true birthplace of the trust and trade monopoly, the powerful East India Company having been the first afield.

Napoleon summoned the ablest lawyers of Europe to a consultation in Paris, when the problem was submitted to them, of whether trade monopoly or individual competition was best for a nation.

These eminent counsellors examined the subject from every point of view and it was their final judgment that monopolies were inimical to a nation's life and prosperity, harmful to the people and threatening to the sovereignty.

Napoleon proved this finding and to this day that has been the policy of France and is the secret of her wondrous and Aladdin-like prosperity.

The Trust has a devoted friend and guy rope in the Republican party.

And this is no joke.

While the Dingley bill was pending in the House, or rather while it was being indecently shoved through that non-deliberative body, the Democratic and Populistic minority made every effort to engraft upon the measure anti-trust cogs.

The Republican gossoons, under the Yankee leadership of Reed and Dingley, resented these attempts. They spurned these air brakes for the protection of the people. They stood loyally and staunchly by the trusts, which contributed of their ill-gotten gains to Mark Hanna's political fund like water.

But I rather reckon that the trusts are not yet quite through the woods. Ah, there is the Senate!

After all said and done the Senate is the bulwark of the people, unpopular as it may be with newspaper editors who wear monocles and who belong to good government clubs.

The Senate is extremely likely in its tinkering with the Dingley bill to fasten some anti-trust muzzler upon it.

The best minds of the Senate clearly realize that the coming issue is one between the people and the trade monopolies and they are prepared to use the knife heroically.

I recollect telling Prof. Wilson when he was framing his low tariff bill that he was going agin human natur. You propose to give the toiler more stuff for his money, but at the same time you propose to give less money with which to buy the stuff. Where, then, doth the advantage appear?

You see the toiler guages entirely by his pay envelope. It doesn't matter to him how cheaply he may buy a pair of socks, it is the amount of the "long green" he finds in his pay envelope on a Saturday night.

I was true in my diagnosis.

The toiler, finding less dross in his envelope, took it out of the life of the Democratic party.

The McKinley bill will raise prices, will make the articles of consumption dearer, while it will not add to the amount of dross in the pay envelope.

The tariff Baron will selfishly keep for his own purse all the profits that will accrue from the tariff bill. And the toiler won't do a thing but take it out of the hide of the Republican party.

And further deponeth sayeth not.

The best information that I was able to obtain indicated that Congress will not have the tariff bill eased and ready for shipment before August.

The Solons of the Senate mean to revamp the bill so that its own dad won't be able to recognize his own prodigy.

The clash between the two houses over this bill is likely to be prolonged and memorable.

[There is a great deal of force in the above, but why not tell the people what are the real causes of trusts No trust could exist with fair railrosd rates and rising prices. The only way to kill trusts is to kill the gold standard and stop discrimination in transportation rates. The two greatest and vital questions before the country are financial and transportatian. With these two reforms trusts will disappear as mist before the rising sun.—ED. CAUCASIAN]

Some Views on The Political Situation.

Henderson Gold Leaf.]

As a conservative spectator, I have calmly and studiously watched the various moves made on the political chess board in this State, since the Presidential election. Legitimate wire-working has always been recognized, and allowed, by all parties, but the bareface corruption developed in the late senatorial contest is appalling, and is well calculated to shake the sensibilities of all true North Carolinians, and all self-respecting voters, regardless of party, (unless they have lost their manhood) should rise as one man, and hurl from power, every one who was instrumental in bringing reproach upon the good people of the State, and placing them in such abject humiliation.

Cæsar never received deeper wounds from the daggers of his trusted friends, than the Peoples Party has from its professed followers, and its pretended friends of the Republican party has suffered more acutely from betrayals and treachery; nor has any party exhibited a greater spirit of magnanimity than has this badly treated party, for even after Republican treachery, the Peoples party honestly and in good faith made proposals to carry out its part of legislative contract, but these were treated with silent contempt. Such is the gratitude shown by a party that was in helpless minority, had it not have been for the Peoples Party.

Now mark the prediction. The Republicans have shown the greatest ingratitude towards the Peoples Party, the grossest deception and treachery have been perpetrated. The assassin's knife have been thrust in its vitals to the hilt. Yet in less than two years, this same defiant, arrogant party, will come in the attitude of prayer, in the dust of humility, in sack cloth and ashes, and plead to this much injured, badly treated party, to save them from defeat and death. Will their prayers be heard, accepted and answered? For the good of the people, we hope a deaf ear will be turned towards this corrupt party, and let it die the death it deserves.

Not only have they brought reproach upon the good people of the State, but they are now trying to ruin Senator Butler in the estimation of the people, but Tom Watson, of Georgia, nor his North Carolina allies can never do it. Mr. Butler to-day is stronger in the estimation of all true North Carolinians of all parties than ever before, for he has shown to the people by his upright course he could not be bought nor influenced by Hanna & Co. His true patriotism has endeared him to the people in and out of his party and they will sustain him, while his enemies, the betrayers of the people's rights, will be retired to the private walks of life. This is the hope of all self-respecting people.

OBSERVER.

EDGECOMBE POPULISTS.

They Pass Resolutions that Ring Out Clear and Strong—Not a Single Populist in the County who Endorses the Action of the Bolters—Let the State Committee Request a Re-organization of the Party Wherever There Are Bolters on the Committee.

TARBORO, N. C., April 8, '97.—At a meeting of the Populist executive committee of Edgecombe county, (there being in attendance others than the committee.) It was ascertained that not a Populist in the county approved of the course of the bolting Populists of the late legislature. On motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Populists of Edgecombe county. The committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, certain members of the legislature, elected as Populists and pledged to advocate, and support the principles and measures set forth in the Peoples Party platform, State and National, did, in flagrant violation of said platform and declaration, support, advocate and vote for Senator Jeter C. Pritchard as his own successor to the United States Senate, from North Carolina, notwithstanding the fact that an overwhelming majority of the Populist members of the legislature had, in caucus, nominated as their candidate for United States Senator, Dr. Cyrus Thompson, whose record on all questions proposed in the Peoples Party platform is unassailable; whose integrity of character is unimpeachable and whose ability is unquestioned; Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Peoples Party executive committee of Edgecombe county, in session in Tarboro, on April 8th, 1897, do hereby denounce and condemn in unmeasured terms, the action of those Populists who bolted the caucus nominee of their party for Senator, thereby betraying the high trust reposed in them, and we are gratified to know that those traitors have been expelled from the party.

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse the course of Hon. Marion Butler, National Chairman of the Peoples Party; in his unselfish and patriotic endeavors to promote the principles and best interests of the party, also, the State Chairman and the executive committee in endeavoring to secure the election to the Senate of a gentleman in every way qualified to fill that dignified position.

RESOLVED further, That it is the sense of the executive committee of this county and every true Populist therein, that no man who has thus compromised the principles of his party shall in future take any part in Populist conventions or be recognized as Populists, and we trust the county committees all over the State will take a similar stand in the maintenance of principle, and we hope our State committee will ask for similar action in all the counties.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE CAUCASIAN and Progressive Farmer, with the request that they be published.

Respectfully submitted,
J. M. CUTCHIN,
W. C. MAYO,
B. C. BRITT.
F. B. LLOYD, Sec'ty.
(Reform papers please copy.)

The phenomenal success of Coin's Financial School promises to be surpassed by "President John Smith." This remarkable book is now being discussed by the press all over the country, and has already reached an enormous sale. In many places "John Smith Clubs" are being formed. The book is destined to play a most important part in the political history of the coming four years and should be carefully read and studied. The author, Frederick U. Adams, may accept as a compliment the abuse which has been indulged in by the plutocratic press. He has written a splendid book, and any one will be the better for having read it. "President John Smith" is on sale at the office of THE CAUCASIAN and will be forwarded by mail on receipt of twenty-five cents.

THE SITUATION IN CONGRESS.

Western Republican Senators Not Satisfied With the Tariff Bill in its Present Shape.

TORRY BANKRUPTCY BILL

In the Senate—Speaker Reed Refuses to Appoint Committees, and the House Is Practically Powerless to Transact Business—Roudly Scored By Congressman Simpson—Cuban Situation Discussed In the Senate—Vacancies on Senate Committees to Be Filled—The Arbitration Treaty Temporarily Laid Aside—Significance of the Municipal Elections—Other Matters.

For The Caucasian.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 12th, 1897.—The situation in Congress is at present peculiar and unprecedented. Speaker Reed has refused to appoint committees to transact any business save to pass the Dingley tariff bill. Over half the members of the House have gone home, and that body is literally doing nothing; and it seems to be the intention of the speaker not to allow it to do anything for the remainder of the session. Since the passage of the Dingley bill the House has met on every third day and adjourned, three days being the longest period that either House can adjourn for under the Constitution without the consent of the other House.

Jerry Simpson of Kansas, last week took the Speaker to task for his high-handed and autocratic course. He demanded that the Speaker proceed to appoint committees so as to permit Congressmen to proceed to consider and act on important legislation in which their constituents were concerned. Of course the Speaker paid no attention to the demand, for under the rules of the House his will is law. In fact the House of Representatives has ceased to be representative or deliberative body. The Speaker makes his own rules, and then under the rules denies to any Congressman his constitutional right to call up a bill or to offer an amendment to a pending bill, or to be heard to voice the sentiments of his constituents on any measure. Everyone must wait and act on the nod of the Speaker.

CUBAN SITUATION DISCUSSED BY THE SENATE.

Interest in the Cuban situation was again revived in the Senate last week. Senator Allen pushed through a resolution calling upon the President to interfere and save the life of General Rivera, the brave Cuban General who has been treacherously captured by the Spanish and whom report says they intend to try to drum head court martial and then to be shot. This action will probably save the General's life.

Senator Morgan has been trying to push to a vote a general resolution to have the United States Government to take a hand in the Cuban matter, to the end that the barbarous warfare and butchery by the Spaniards may be stopped, and that Cuba may be free. It may be sometime, however before the vote can be reached on this resolution.

THE TORREY BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The bankruptcy bill is now the pending question before the Senate. It is a very severe and drastic measure, and is a brave in the interest of creditors more than in the interest of debtors. It carries the involuntary feature which would throw thousands into bankruptcy who would be able to pay if let alone.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, has offered a substitute for this bill removing the involuntary feature and softening many of its hard and drastic provisions. He made a very strong and convincing argument in favor of his substitute which created no little impression upon the Senate. It is hoped that the Torrey bill can be defeated with the Nelson substitute. Senator Hoar has charge of the Torrey bill, and is its chief defender and supporter.

PROBABLE AGREEMENT ON SENATE COMMITTEES.

The vacancies caused in the Senate committees by the expiring terms of a number of Senators has not yet been filled. Many committees have only two thirds of their membership while some have not even a quorum left. No party has a majority in the Senate; therefore, no party by itself could reorganize the body or fill these vacancies. Various conferences have been held between representatives of the various parties in the Senate trying to reach a general agreement as to the filling of these committee vacancies. It is probable that an agreement will be reached during the coming week. No effort at reorganization, however will be attempted before the beginning of the regular session next December.

The appropriation bill which failed to pass and which failed to receive the President's signature last session will be reported to the Senate during the coming week and will be disposed of before the finance committee is ready to report on the tariff bill.

WESTERN REPUBLICAN SENATORS NOT SATISFIED WITH THE TARIFF BILL.

There is much dissatisfaction among Wester Republican Senators with the tariff bill in its present shape. They charge that Eastern Senators and Congressmen have taken special care of the manufacturing concerns in the east, and have discriminated against wool, lumber, hides, and in fact every raw material and industry in the west.

The bill does nothing for the cotton farmer of the South and the wheat farmer of the west. These two enormous American industries with their more than nine million laborers are only left at the mercy of foreign competition, to compete against the pauper labor of the world, but they are expected not only not to get in protection but to pay for the protection that the special interests are to receive under this bill.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

The arbitration Treaty has been temporarily laid aside. All amendments have been acted on but the final vote on the Treaty will not be taken until Senator Daniels of Virginia and other Senators who are much interested about this English scheme can return to Washington.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The result of the municipal elections last week are too emphatic not to be of general significance. This is especially true in Ohio and Illinois. It was a general landslide against the Republican party. Young Carter Harrison, the son of Mayor Carter Harrison who was murdered during the Chicago World's Fair (and who was conceded to be the best Mayor the city had ever had) was elected by a majority of about eighty thousand. Young Carter Harrison was against the rings, monopolies and trusts—was the friend of the masses, and they rallied to his support. He was nominated by the Populists and endorsed by Democrats. If he carries out his reform pledges with a strong hand, he will become a National factor of no little importance.

In the State of Ohio the result is especially significant. The voters turned down President McKinley's candidate for Mayor in his own home of Canton; Governor Bushnell's in his home; and Senator Foraker's in his home; and came within a few votes of defeating Mark Hanna's at his home. In every place these candidates who defeated the Republican candidates are men who enthusiastically supported Bryan in the last campaign. It seems that the people already begin to realize that they were needlessly frightened about what Mr. Bryan would do if he was elected, and that besides they have been duped with Republican promises to restore prosperity.

Nearly all if not every one of the bolting Populists have been in Washington recently. They all make straight for Senator Pritchard. Whatever their business is they do not make it known to others as far as we know. Mr. Brown of Jones is the last one that has been seen here.

IT IS BEARING FRUIT.

How The Populist Leaven Is Being Made To Work Effectively.

The Populists of the United States who favored a union of reform forces and advocated making the fight on the silver issue in the late campaign, contended that silver would prove an entering wedge for all the reforms of the Peoples Party and that while acting conjointly with the other silver forces, we would gradually impregnate them with our own ideas and principles. Time has proven the wisdom of these predictions. Today the reform sentiment of the country is turning to the Peoples Party platform in its entirety. The attitude of the railway corporations in the late campaign has opened the eyes of the silver men to the desirability of the government ownership of railroads; the efforts of the banks to retire the greenbacks has shown the necessity of direct legislation.

The manly attitude of the Populists in their support of Mr. Bryan, while in giving it they were going outside their own party and laying aside their dearest principles, has endeared them to the entire free silver army, has brought their men and ideas into favor and will certainly make them the leaders in the great battle of 1900. Now for the proofs. They are all from sources outside the Peoples Party and therefore without special bias in our direction. The first is from the Philadelphia American, a free silver Republican paper that up to last fall would hear to nothing but free silver and protection. That a change has come o'er the spirit of its dreams may be seen from the following extracts from a recent editorial:

"We must not content ourselves with striving to combat the upbuilding of a moneyed oligarchy by working for free coinage alone. We must not permit that oligarchy to fasten its grip upon our people through gaining a monopoly of the issue of our paper currency, or a monopoly of our railroads, or of our telegraphs. The surrender of our government to the banks of the sovereign power to issue and control the volume of our currency is urged upon us with greater or less vehemence, the control of our railroads and telegraph lines in the interest of speculative cliques is becoming more and more marked. The banks of the one hand and the railroads on the other are being turned into engines of speculation. This tendency must be combatted. The banks and railroads must be run for the purposes for which they were created, namely: to facilitate the distribution of wealth and lessen the cost of distribution, not to enable those who control the banks and railroads to levy a tribute on such distribution."

The other two questions are from Democratic sources. Hon. David Overmeyer of Kansas is second to Mr. Bryan, probably the leading free silver Democrat west of the Missouri river. The following sentences are taken from a recent letter of Mr. Overmeyer's:

"Why not boldly and openly announce the well settled and familiar legal doctrine that railroads are high public highways, and why longer shrink from applying to them the logical rule which obtains in all such cases, viz: That so long as they remain public highways the title to their roadbeds and rights of way should be in the public, with such degree of control in other respects as the law-making power may deem expedient? In fine, why not have society control property instead of having property rule society? These great issues are upon us! We cannot escape them."

The third quotation is not quite so outspoken but it points in the same direction. It is from the Chicago Dispatch, the leading free silver Democratic paper of the west. The quotation occurs at the end of an editorial defense of socialism. The Dispatch does not openly espouse socialism, but answers some of the lies of the goldbug press. It then adds the following significant paragraph:

"The Dispatch is Democratic. It believes that all government rests in the consent of the governed, and the voice of the people is the voice of God. It rejects nothing of worth because it is new, and it clings to no faith simply because it is old. It believes in the people of to-day and that they are capable of solving and will solve the problem of government. It is all very well to respect the fathers, but they were human, and if we cannot improve on their work after more than a hundred years, we are decadents. If we are not progressive we will be reactionary. Inertia is impossible."—Lincoln (Neb) Independent.

Notice Allianceemen.

As president of Lenoir county Farmers' Alliance I hereby call a meeting to be held in the court house, at Kinston, N. C., Saturday, April the 24th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of reorganizing the Alliance in Lenoir county. All persons who have ever been members of the Alliance are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

N. J. ALLEN,
President L. C. F. A.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CAUCASIAN.

BRYAN IN THE SUPREME COURT.

He Makes an Able Argument in a Very Important Case—What Are

REASONABLE R. R RATES.

A Large Crowd Gathered at The Rooms of The United States Supreme Court to See and Hear Bryan Argue a Case—He Contends That Monopolies Should Not be Allowed to Charge Rates High Enough to Make Profits on Watered Stock—Railroad Rates Should be Based on What it Costs Now to Build Any Railroad.

Washington Star.]

The Supreme Court room and the corridors without were crowded today with spectators attracted by the appearance of Mr. Wm. J. Bryan as counsel in a case. Two lines of people, many of them ladies waited outside of the door after the court room had been filled, and when Mr. Bryan appeared at noon they applauded him.

The case on hearing involved the constitutionality of a law of the State of Nebraska, enacted April 12, 1893, entitled "An act to regulate railroads, to classify freights, to fix reasonable maximum rates to be charged for the transpartation of freights," etc.

Several railroad companies were arrayed against the State board of transportation, the Union Pacific at their head, with James C. Carter as chief counsel. It was the contention of the railroads that the purpose of the legislature was not to fix the maximum rates to prevent extortion, but to carry goods upon such terms as the farmers of Nebraska could afford to pay. The case was appealed by the board of transportation from the United States circuit court for the district of Nebraska, and Mr. Bryan was associated with the Attorney-General of the State as counsel.

HIS APPEARANCE AND ARGUMENT.

It was twenty minutes after one when Mr. Bryan addressed the court. He wore a black cutaway coat and black string tie. In beginning he said that it was unfortunate that there was no established rule by which the court was to determine what were reasonable rates. It must be presumed, however, that a legislature in fixing what it held to be reasonable rates acted in good faith.

Mr. Carter had held that there were three kinds of rates—reasonable, not reasonable and unreasonable—leaving a space in which motive could act, but Mr. Bryan contended that there were but two kinds of rates—reasonable and unreasonable—and that a court in passing upon rates could not consider the motives of a railroad; a company which erred must suffer the consequences.

"A railroad is," he said, "to a certain extent, a monopoly, and the people cannnot depend on the laws of competition to protect them from the exactions of a monopoly."

In deciding what was reasonable rates, he argued, a court must not base them on the original cost of a road or on its stocks and bonds, but on its present value.

Farmers and storekeepers, whose property fell in value, could not charge higher rates, not having a monopoly and not being able to water stocks and bonds.

ON THE RIGHTS OF CORPORATIONS.

When he came to discuss the rights of corporations, Mr. Bryan became somewhat oratorical. He said: "If a few corporations can secure a monopoly and not be governed by the same rules as others, the people are the victims of those monopolies.

"The rights of citizens to reasonable rates are as sacred as those of railroads to reasonable profits.

"The court cannot assume that individuals would raise up in their midst a fictitious individual, a corporate personage and endow it with rights higher than tose of the creators."

Mr. Bryan argued that courts should not protect stock and bondholders in attempts to secure profits on fictitious capitalization. The stock and bondholder was presumed to invest with his eyes open; if he made a mistake it was no duty of a court to protect him from the consequences of that error.

The States were legislating to prevent fictitious capitalization, but if courts upheld a right to profits on fictitious capitalization they encouraged and nullified the policy of the States. If the courts held that corporations must take their chances like individuals in business they would become interested, and work for these things, which would tend to promote the general welfare.

HIS CONCLUDING WORDS.

He added: "If there can be some who can exempt themselves from the general conditions, there is a temptation to them to endeavor to perpetuate those conditions."

In conclusion, he declared that the people who gave value to a road by using it were as much entitled to consideration as those who contributed to build it, lest there was no equality for citizens before the courts.

Mr. Bryan spoke until 2 o'clock, and when he finished the crowd swept from the court room with a rush.

President McKinley holds out little hope to the millions of unemployed. The time will come when the people will declare with "President John Smith" that "The right of a citizen of the United States to demand and obtain work at wages sufficient to support himself and family shall never be abridged." Mr. Adams' book is good reading in these times of bogus prosperity. This office. Twenty five cents.

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NOTE.

On more than one occasion extracts have been made from editorials in THE CAUCASIAN and sent over the country by the Associated Press as coming from Senator Butler, when the editorials were written by the managing editor from a local standpoint. To prevent a recurrence of impressions thus conveyed, the editorials written hereafter by Senator Butler will be signed "M. B."

DEEP LAID SCHEME OF THE MONOPOLISTS AND THE GOLD SYNDICATE—LET POPULISTS BEWARE OF THE TRAP.

A few Populists editors have suddenly begun to fill their columns with much talk about "fusion" and "anti-fusion." They have manufactured a man of straw. They have succeeded in getting themselves no little excited in fighting this straw man of their own creation. Have they done this to amuse themselves in a foolish manner, or are they bent on mischief to the Peoples Party? They seem to prefer to use their efforts in trying to create factions and discord, rather than to use them to build up the party and advance its principles.

Is there a single man in the Peoples Party who favors fusion? No.

Is there a single man in the Peoples Party who would agree to disband the party, and trust others to carry out the real and vital reforms contained in our platform? No.

Is there a single man in the party, on the other hand, who would refuse to co-operate to advance our principles and bring relief to an oppressed and outraged people if it were necessary to do so to accomplish these results? No.

If there is, let him speak, so that the world can know him, and strip him of his hypocrisy, so that he can no longer serve monoplies and the single gold standard, while masquerading as a Populist.

The very loudness and excessive activity of certain so-called Populists at this time is suspicious, to say the least What does it all mean? What is the motive? What is their real purpose? Let us look the matter square in the face. The monopolists, trusts, and gold syndicate won a victory last fall by a bare scratch. It may be they won by ballot box stuffing in Ohio, Indiana, and other States. But let that pass—they won. They promised to restore prosperity. Now if they fail, as fail they must, a very large majority of the voters of the United States will repudiate them. That is certain. The Republican leaders know it. The trusts, monopolists, and gold ring know it. They intend to further rob the people instead of giving the people relief and prosperity. They are already at it. Now this will surely mean defeat, unless they can do something to prevent it. Have they decided to accept inevitable defeat at the next election and in 1900? Are they resigned, inactive, and indifferent to the result of the next election? No But what can they do? There is but one thing that they can do to escape overwhelming defeat. That is: to divide and conquer.

If they can succeed into dividing into different factions the voters who will be ready to condemn them and cast their votes against the gold standard and monopoly rule, then they may possibly win by a plurality vote. This is their only hope, and they know it. Then what are they doing? They are on the alert and active. They are already laying their wires to divide the forces that favor transportation reform, an income tax, more legal tender money, and all other vital reforms necessary to restore prosperity.

They are trying to get the silver Republican party to refuse to co-operate with the Peoples Party. They are trying to get the silver Republicans to declare that they are "middle-of-the roaders" They are trying to get the silver Republicans to put up some man like Teller for President and run him as the candidate for the silver Republicans. Will they succeed? No. Because Teller is a patriot before he is a partisan. He proved this when he left the Republican party last year. He has too much sense to be fooled by such a scheme, and he is too honest to want to be fooled for pay. Teller will not say at this time that he favors co-operation or that he is against co-operation in the next campaign. He says that when the time comes to act that he will stand ready to do whatever is best for the cause of good government. Is this wise? Is this patriotic? Yes.

So the goldbug scheme will fail on Teller and the silver Republicans.

What else are the monopolists and gold ring doing to divide the patriotic hosts?

They are trying to get the gold Democrats to go back into the Democratic party. They know that if this can be accomplished that then the Populists and silver Republicans would not under any circumstances agree to co-operate with the Democrats; and that if the gold men should go back, they hope that not enough silver Democrats would leave their party and join the Populists to give the Peoples Party and the silver Republicans a majority.

Will they succeed in this scheme? We hope not; we will wait and see.

What else are the monopolists and gold men doing to divide and conquer?

They have had a few of their Republican agents, who have been masquerading as Populists, to raise the cry of "no fusion," and attempt to create confusion and friction in the ranks of the Peoples Party. They have succeeded in fooling a number of good and true Populists with the "middle-of-the-road" cry. They want a conference held to declare that the Peoples Party will, under no circumstances, co-operate with anybody in the next campaign. They would, no doubt, have a number of their agents at such a conference to do many other foolish things to bring discredit on the party and prevent it from gaining recruits.

Will they succeed? No.

They may get a conference of some kind, but it will not represent the Peoples Party, and will have no authority to speak for the party, and when the next national convention meets, then and there the people's representatives, in convention assembled, will take such action as then appears to be wisest and most patriotic, regardless of what any conference may do or not do.

Now we think there is some danger that the gold Democrats will go back into the Democratic party, and to some extent at least get control of that organization. If this should happen, then the rank and file of the Democratic party would come, almost in a body, to the Peoples Party, and we could defeat the Republican gold and monopoly candidate and elect a Peoples Party President with a co-operation of the silver Republicans. But the gold ring and the monopolists have already taken this probability, so dangerous to them, into account. Therefore, they are having their agents in the Peoples Party to try to get the party to do something that is foolish or ridiculous; or to take such action, this far in advance, as would forfeit the confidence of the best element of the two old parties in our wisdom and patriotism. This of course would prevent our party from gaining recruits, no matter what the old parties did, or how great the opportunity for us to gain recruits. Therefore we should stand on the magnificent and patriotic record which we have already made.

This is the real danger from the scheme of the Republican agents inside of our ranks. We appeal to every true Populist who may have been misled by the "middle-of-the-road" cry to be on his guard, and not to be caught in this Shylock trap.

RUSSELL AND PINGREE AND TWO CENT FARES.

THE CAUCASIAN is glad to note the following news item:

In his inaugural address, Governor Russell alluded to the high railroad and telegraph rates, and recommended their reduction. Now he is going to ask the railroad commission to make the rate 2 cents instead of 3 1-4 cents a mile for first-class fare on all roads whose gross earnings are $5,000 per mile, and to make the telegraph rates 15 cents instead of 25 for 10 words.

The Farmers Alliance deserves the credit for establishing the Railway Commission in 1891. Among the many important powers given to the Commission is one to fix reasonable passenger and freight rates. The Peoples Party has constantly and persistently urged a reduction of rates and fares in addition to other important transportation reforms. The Commission has not done its duty. Therefore, the Peoples Party members of the last General Assembly pressed to a vote a bill to reduce rates and stop free passes. But the bill was defeated by a majority of one in each House. The Democrats and Republicans in the legislature stood almost solidly for the railroads and against the people in their demands for justice and equity.

We are glad to see that Governor Russell will urge the Commission to exercise the power placed in it and to reduce railroad and telegraph tolls to a rate that is reasonable and just alike to the people and to the corporations.

The railroads and all other monopolies always contend that the high rates charged is a reasonable rate on the ground that they must charge such a rate to realize any profits. The falsity of this claim was punctured and laid bare last week in a masterly argument before the Supreme Court by Hon. W. J. Bryan. He was sustaining before the court a law passed by the Populist legislature of Nebraska reducing the rate so as to allow the railroads to earn a reasonable profit, not on watered stock, but on the actual value of the roads at this time—that is, what it would cost now to duplicate the road. He showed that if monopolies were allowed to inflate their stock with as much "wind" or "watered stock" as they desired and then were allowed to charge rates high enough to make a profit on such fictitious capital, that then there would be no limit to the charge that these monopolies could extort from the public. He argued that the roads should be allowed to charge rates based only on what it would now cost to build the road. He maintained that this was a reasonable rate and that it was the only way to do justice to the shipper and patrons of the road as well as to the roads themselves. He maintained that the stockholders of a railway corporation had no higher equity than the patrons of the road. The decision of the court in this important case will be looked for with no little interest.

It gives THE CAUCASIAN pleasure, in this connection, to also note that Governor Pingree, of Michigan, has been making a determined fight in his State to reduce railroad rates to two cents per mile and also to reduce telegraph and telephone rates. Besides, Pingree has championed the cause of good government and justice and made a square fight all along the line against the encroachments of the monopolies on the pocket-books and liberties of the people.

When the long procession was passing in review in front of the national capital just after the inauguration of McKinley the throng of people on either side stood in silence and looked on. When the Governor of Michigan at the head of his staff passed a cheer went up from the vast throng: "Hurrah! for Pingree and two cent fares." And this was the only cheer given to any one of the whole distinguished procession.

It is noticeable that of all the old party Governors the two that are taking the firmest and most pronounced stand against the grasping greed and tyrannous action of the monopolies are Russell and Pingree, two Republicans. On certain lines they are taking the same bold and patriotic stand that the five Populist Governors are taking. It affords the CAUCASIAN pleasure to give them full credit for these evidences of their courage and patriotism. Of course, they both made a great mistake in supporting McKinley for President, but we suppose that like thousands and millions of other honest men who believe in the principles of Abraham Lincoln, they tried to satisfy their consciences by giving the old party one more chance.

It is needless to say that these two distinguished Governors have reached the point where they must take their choice between giving up their convictions and staying in the party of monopolies and trusts, or on the other hand to stand up for what they know is just and necessary to restore prosperity, and repudiate the party that has deserted and betrayed every principle for which Lincoln contended.

THE EQUATION OF TAXATION.

By an error or oversight of the recent legislature, the Revenue Act was issued with an error of considerable magnitude. The total property tax levied was forty-six cents on one hundred dollars valuation. The Constitution declares that the tax on the poll shall be equal to the tax on three hundred dollars worth of property. This would make the poll tax $1.38. The Revenue Act, however, fixed the poll tax at $1.29, and of course one or the other of these levies is clearly unconstitutional. The State Auditor is charged with the duty of sending out blank forms for listing taxes, containing such information as may suggest the tax rate &c. He has no discretion in the matter of passing upon an oversight or error, and he is subject to a fine of two thousand dollars for tampering with or changing the regulations established by the legislature. He was thus faced, when beginning to prepare the forms, with the necessity of sending them out under an unconstitutional equation of taxes, or paying a fine of $2,000 for correcting the error. An attempt to collect taxes under an unconstitutional equation would have brought on any amount of law suits and all kinds of litigation, for the most precious privilege the average *patriotic* citizen has in these times is the attempt to be a *law abiding* citizen at the lowest rate he can establish for his assessment and taxes.

It was therefore necessary to adopt some course by which all this trouble might be avoided. A "case" made up between the Governor and the Auditor. The Auditor announced his purpose of sending out the forms under the provisions of the Revenue Act, on the ground that he had no right to change the legislature regulations. The Governor, who is charged by law, to supervise the work of all State officers then applied for a mandamus to compel the Auditor to observe the constitutional equation in preparing the forms. The matter was heard before Judge Adams in Raleigh on last Saturday. The Judge decided that the constitutional equation must be observed and that the property tax was the basis of the equation. The Auditor appealed to the Supreme Court. As soon as this tribunal shall decide upon the question, the important machinery of State taxation can be put in motion. It has been clogged up this time.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICE.

That the rush for office, under the new Administration, is tremendous, is well known. But that it assumes the proportion of a torrent is something which the great majority have not yet considered.

Some of the tremendous pressure can be gleaned from the statement that since the inauguration the Post Office Department alone has received 95,000 letters relating to appointments to say nothing of thousands of applicants who are personally urging their petition.

If this immense number of letters is poured into one department, the entire torrent of applications to all the departments must be something appalling.

But there is one pleasant thought to be gleaned from this craze for office. If all the letters are properly stamped, the applications ought to net a snug sum to Uncle Sam's receipts, and thus contribute something towards paying the vast army of those who hold public place.

A WISE AND TIMELY ADDRESS.

Just as THE CAUCASIAN was ready to go to press, we received a copy of an address issued by the Populist Senators and Congressmen. The position taken is so wise and timely that we have made room for it in this issue. It seems to us that every true Populist in the country will not only endorse the address in full, but that he will also welcome such a timely utterance. Let every Populist paper take a position along this line of that address, and then the party will at once become united and aggressive. This done and recruits will begin to swell our ranks.

WHAT IS THE "MIDDLE OF THE ROAD"

A great deal is being said by some of the Populist editors about the "Middle-of-the-Road." Every true Populist is in the "middle-of-the-road" for the principles of the party. He is pushing our principle straight forward and striving to gather recruits from the right and from the left. This is the true "middle-of-the-road" policy, and to every such "middle of the roader" THE CAUCASIAN extends its right hand. But we regret to see that some think the "middle-of-the-road" means to keep recruits from the party and to have nothing to do with any voters unless they belong to the "old guard." This policy will make the party grow smaller, or at least will prevent the party from ever gaining a victory.

In another column will be found a strong and ringing resolution, expressive of the sentiment of the Populists of Edgecombe county, which will be read with interest and pleasure by every true Populist in the State. It will be noted that the resolution sets out the fact that there is not a single Populists in the county who in any manner endorses the action of the bolting members of the legislature.

The suggestion contained in the resolution that the State committeee of the Peoples Party should call upon the Populist in any county where there may be a bolter on a committee to reorganize and put none but true and tried Populists or guard is also a wise and timely suggestion. We trust that the State committee will proceed to take such action.

We call attention to a letter from a prominent Populist of Kentucky in another column. It states that at the recent State convention in that State, the delegates were overwhelming opposed to holding a National Conference of the party this year. This is very significant, as it is the first convention held since this question of a conference has been mooted. No doubt the verdict of the people would be the same everywhere if they could be heard from in the same way.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, died in Washington on the morning of April 10th. He was an exceptionally able man, and with one exception, when he acted for Cleveland in repealing the Sherman silver purchase law, under the belief that a free silver law was to be substituted for it and supported by Cleveland, his public record was something like that of Senator Vance.

The Missouri legislature before adjourning passed an act against trusts and another reducing railroad rates. Both measures were defeated in our legislature. The Governor, however, has now called on the Railroad Commission to give the public a 2 cent passenger rate and 15 rate cent for telegrams.

Immediately after the English government assumed the telegraph system the business increased so rapidly that during the first year the government not only absorbed all the idle telegraphers in England, but was forced, between Jan. 20, 1870, and Oct. 1, 1870, to teach and put to work 2,400 additional operators.

Awaiting The "Dawn of Prosperity."

Bimetallist.]

The gold standard campaign was fought upon the theory and the promise that the election of McKinley would at once restore confidence in the integrity of our monetary system, and with such restoration prosperity would immediately dawn. Four months have gone by, and not the faintest streak of "a dawning" has appeared. Banks and business houses have continued to go down by hundreds and thousands, and the old familiar cry of "hard times" is everywhere heard in the land.

The prophets of the gold standard are still "explaining" why the guaranteed prosperity has not materialized but as they have been "explaining" for the last these many years. We are now told to wait until the new administration has had a chance. Well we are waiting, quite as patiently as those who are telling us to wait; but we expect a steady continuance of explanations.

There is not a sign visible to indicate the approach of prosperity. There is not the slightest probability of an international agreement for the restoration of bimetallism being reached, and the effort being made on that line (if it be an effort) will be productive of no result except to establish the fact that bimetallism is absolutely essential to our welfare.

Under existing monetary conditions no revision of the tariff can bring anything like general and permanent prosperity. With money constantly rising in value, which means everything else falling in value, the wealth of the country must, in the nature of things, be monopolized more and more by the monied classes, and under such circumstances all the tariffs ever devised can not bring prosperity to the producers. Production is the base of all business, and if the producer is not fairly paid for his produce there can be no genuine national prosperity.

We shall welcome better times from whatever source they may come. But we do not believe that there can be any material and lasting improvement until the monetary system of the country is so adjusted as to preserve something like a fair ratio between money and the other forms of wealth

We do not believe that any other measure will be so strongly conducive to that end, and at the same time be so conservative and safe, as the complete restoration of silver to the position which it formerly occupied by the side of gold. So, while waiting and longing for the good things so lavishly promised by our gold standard friends, we shall continue our labor in the interest of bimetallism, firm in the faith that the army which met defeat in 1896 will march to glorious victory in 1900.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CAUCASIAN.

Japan's Silver.

Rroad Axe.

Some of of the papers have been publishing dispatches from Japan to the effect that that country purposes to go to a gold basis. The dispatches are not true. In Japan there are two parties just as there are parties in the United States, and the ultra conservative party, like the Republican party in this country and the tory or conservative party in England, has declared in favor of the gold standard. But it is not at all probable that the diet, or Congress of Japan will accept the plan.

It is claimed that all Japan's silver pieces are to be floated for one-half their present value, that her gold pieces are, by law, to be doubled in value, and that pieces of the value of the present silver yen will be doubled in weight, and pieces one half the size of the present gold yen will be floated for the present gold piece. The proposition is sufficiently insane on the face of it to prove its utter falsity. It is evident that the lying campaign of the gold fanatics has not ceased yet. Even after election it is to be kept up. Mark Hanna is still at work. Lies are to be fed to the people. The channels of correct information are to be polluted. False statements are to be made between elections when nobody is on guard, so that, in the brief space of a campaign, there will not be time enough to show the people the falsehood. Japan is not going to a gold basis. If she did it would immediately paralyze her.

The middle classes are the greatest readers of advertising. They read advertisements as a matter of domestic economy, so as to make their dollars go to the utmost limit.

TRYING TO HOLD TO PIE.

OFFICRS AND DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS RESIST THE LAWS CHANGING THEIR MANAGEMENT.

A Squabble Brought on By Democrats Who Don't Want to Give up Office—Review of The Arguments Before Judge Adams.

The last legislature passed laws changing the charters of the insane hospitals of the State, with the purpose of ousting Democratic pie eaters and getting in their places fusion pie hunters.

The Democrats, loath to leave their soft births, immediately instituted proceedings to see whether the laws thus passed by the legislature were LEGAL, and whether such a "disgraceful purpose" as to oust a Democrat from office was "constitutional."

A hearing of the case thus brought on was had before Judge Adams, in Raleigh, on April 10th. The old boards were represented by Judge Shepherd, C. B. Aycock, W. C. Munroe, F. I. Osborne and R. O. Burton; the new boards by Judge Avery, J. C. L. Harris and Judge Macrae, the new boards being the PLAINTIFFS and the old boards DEFENDANTS.

Plaintiffs contend that the offices in question are statutory, (not constitutional) absolute creations of the legislature as contradistinguished from such offices as those of Governor and State offices judge and solicitors, which are mentioned in the constitution. The latter are beyond control of the legislature. The term of constitutional officers cannot be shortened or their salaries reduced by the legislature. The former (statutory offices) may be abolished, terms shortened, salaries reduced, and duties may be diminished, Three corporations (the insane asylums) created by the last General Assembly are public corporations entirely No private individual or private corporation has any interest in the business or management of these corporations No contractual relations exist between them and the State, and, therefore, the legislature has the right to repeal the charters whenever it sees fit to do so. Any person who accepts office under one of these public corporations takes it with full notice of the power of the legislature to repeal the charters, abolish the offices, reduce the salaries, and diminish the duties of the offices. The office of superintendent is abolished in so many words, and the contention of the defendants that the repeal of the charter is but a reaffirmance of the former charter because the act re-enacts certain sections of the former charter as found in volume 2 of the Code, is without force because there is a change of duties of the principal resident physician, as he is known under the new charter; a change of term of office from six to four years; a change of term of trustees from two, four and six years, and three classes, to one class with a term of four years These changes show clearly the motives of the legislature in repealing the charters and these changes show that the act of the last legislature is absolutely repugnant to the former charter, and this fact would work a repeal by implication were not a repeal made in so many words; so there is no foundation for the contention of the defendants that there is no repeal of the former charter, but simply a reaffirmance of the former law and that the repealing act endeavors to transfer the offices to another without abolishing the office, because the former charter is repealed in terms and the office of superintendent is abolished in so many words

Defendants contend that repealing the charter and abolishing the superintendency is not in fact a repeal because, in the same act the old law is substantially re-enacted The new act differs from the old law only in the change of name of the several institutions and their respective officers, if that much, while retaining all their rights, powers, privileges, duties and functions. For this position the defendants rely upon the cases of the State vs. Sutton, 100 N. C. R., State vs. Williams, 107 N. C. R., and State vs. Baldwin, 45 Conn., and other authorities. Defendants further contend they are in under a contract valid and binding upon the legislature. They admit the power of the legislature to abolish useless and unnecessary offices. They deny, however, the power of the legislature to change the name of the office merely and leaving all of its positions intact to transfer that office from one man to another. For this contention they cite Hoke vs. Henderson, 4 Devereux and other cases, decided by the Supreme court of North Carolina. Defendants say there is nothing in the contention that these are statutory and not constitutional offices, because, they are as much constitutional offices as was the office of Clerk of the Superior and county court, which was the subject in controversy in Hoke vs. Henderson, wherein the great principle was established in North Carolina that an office cannot be taken from one person and given to another while the office and term exist. Defendants further contend, that the offices of principal and resident physicians and trustees are the same as superintendendent and directors they having the same functions and duties, citing Nichols vs. McKee, 68 N. C. R., Peoples vs. Raymond, 37 N. Y., and other authorities; that even conceding that there were legislative office, yet the right held under the legislative grant is as inviolable as a constitutional one, again citing Hoke vs. Henderson. They admit the power of the legislature to repeal the charter and thus to destroy the institution and to abolish the offices of superintendent or directors and thus put an end to their tenure, but they deny the legislature has the right or power to leave the offices in existence and transfer them from the present incumbents to persons who claim them under the recent act. As evidence of the identity of the institutions and offices they show that the institutions and offices are designated by the old and the new names both in the act which is claimed to have changed them and in the act passed subsequently making appropriations for said institutions; that elections under the new act were void because they were not held on the day named in the act; that by no proper construction can the act be construed into a repeal of the charters of the institutions and the abolishment of the offices; and that if the act attempted to transfer these offices, or shorten their terms, then it was constitutional; that there was no charm in the words "repeal" and "abolish," but that it was the duty of the court to look at the legislation in controversy and see whether these charters were repealed and the offices abolished and that there was absolutely no authority for such construction of this act.

At the close of the argument, Judge Adams announced that he would take the case under advisement and render a decision by Wednesday, April 14th.

Scrofula Sores

Health Was Greatly Impaired, But Hood's Sarsaparilla Built It Up—Sores Have All Disappeared.

"I was troubled with eruptions on my face, which appeared like scrofula. My health was so much impaired that I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla to build me up, and I bought six bottles. Before I had taken half of this amount I found that I was improving. I could rest better at night, and felt refreshed in the morning. I gained in flesh and when I had finished the six bottles the sores on my face had all disappeared." J. B. BODDIE, Postmaster, Nashville, No. Carolina.

"After suffering from a sore leg for 25 years, four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made a complete cure. It is several years since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, but I have not suffered with any sore or erysipelas in that time." MRS. M. J. HARTLEY, Lovett, Georgia. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

A LANDSLIDE IN OHIO.

THE PEOPLE REPUDIATE "HANNAISM" IN McKINLEY'S OWN STATE.

Senator Hanna May be Defeated for Election to the Senate—The Outlook Gloomy for the New Senator—Republicans Defeated in Canton, President McKinley's Home.

COLUMBUS, O., April 6.—The reports received here from all over the State indicate a complete reversal of the results of the last election. It was stated at that time the State had been colonized and the return figures "stuffed," in order to make a good showing from McKinley's own State, which had been claimed by the Populists and Democrats. Yesterday's voting seems to indicate that the State, under a fair count, would have gone for Bryan.

A summary of the returns shows that the Republicans lost the following important towns:

Canton, the home of President McKinley; Cincinnati, the home of Senator Foraker; Springfield, the home of Governor Bushnell; Youngstown, the home of Lieutenant Governor Jones; Columbus, the capital; and Cleveland, the home of Senator Hanna, went Republican by a bare scratch; and Hamilton, the home of ex-Governor Campbell.

Zanesville, where was held the Republican convention that nominated Bushnell for Governor, went Democratic.

This indicates a tidal wave against the Republican part which bids fair next fall to sweep Gov. Bushnell and Senator Hanna from power.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates of the People in Convention Assembled are Opposed to Holding a National Conference this Year—Only the Most Extreme of Extremists Favor Such a Course.

The following letter, just received from one of the most prominent Populists in Kentucky, who was a delegate to the State convention which assembled in Louisville last week, and served on the committee on resolutions, is very significant. It indicates about what would be the the sentiment of the Populists of the United States if their sentiments could be polled from ocean to ocean at this time. The letter is as follows:

HENDERSON, Ky., Apl. 8, '97.

HON. MARION BUTLER, Chm'n,

Dear Sir—I have just returned from our State convention at Louisville, where I served on the committee on platform.

There were some among the delegation who favored a National Convention being held this year, but they realized that they were hopelessly in the minority, and they did not bring the matter before the convention.

I consider the work of our convention a victory for the conservative element of Populists. I find no demand for a National Convention, or conference, this year except upon the part of those who are known as the most extreme of extremists.

I hope that good judgment may prevail in the councils of the Peoples Party and believe that in such event our strength will largely increase this year.

Very truly,

C. E. SUGG.

MR ALLEN'S TARIFF SPEECH.

He Opposes High Taxes Upon the Necessaries of Life.

Senator Allen last week delivered a speech on his resolution declaring it to be unconstitutional to impose tariff taxes on the necessaries of daily consumption in order to enrich certain favored classes at the expense of the masses.

The Senator's remarks were in the nature of a legal argument, showing the constitutional limitations on the taxing power of Congress. He said:

"I place myself on the solid and impregnable ground that under our Constitution Congress does not possess power to tax the people to enhance the private fortunes of the few, and that the full measure of the taxing power is reached when a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, is imposed. Any other construction would lead to confiscation and incidentally to enforced repudiation, the two worst conceivable forms of anarchy and disorder in a civilized State; and such a deduction, when carried to its legitimate length, would lead to the subversion of all order, and the rights of persons and property. We cannot serve the people and the money power at the same time. Their interests are deadly antagonistic. What is for the common welfare is against the trusts and the pools." Mr. Allen spoke more than an hour, and at the conclusion of his remarks the resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

Send for a bundle of sample copies of THE CAUCASIAN and hand around to your neighbor. They will help you in getting up a club of subscribers in your community.

HOT SHOT FROM GOV. RUSSELL.

He Makes a Sweeping Denial of Federal Jurisdiction in Certain State Matters

THE INJUNCTION CASE.

Some Strong Facts and Figures—Plain Talk as to The Schemes and Frauds of a Foreign Corporation—The "Secret Deal" By Faithless Agents Not Binding On The State.

One of the most important incidents of the month, up to date, was the hearing of the "railroad injunction" case at Greensboro on April 6th. It will be remembered that the Southern railroad, after failing to get a bill through the legislature to confirm the secret 99 year lease, applied to Judge Simonton of the Federal court for an order restraining Governor Russell, Attorney-General Walser, and others, from bringing suit or *threatening to bring suit* to test the validity of the lease. Judge Simonton granted this order, and appointed April 6th and Greensboro as the time and place for hearing argument in the matter.

When the time rolled around there was a great array of "legal counsel" at Greensboro—Hon. John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; F. L. Stetson (Cleveland's law partner) and Henry Crawford, of New York, and F. H. Busbee and Fairfax Harrison representing the Southern. James S. Manning, of Durham, and Judge Armstead Burwell, of Charlotte, represented the old directors; R. H. Battle, of Raleigh, for the Central Trust Company, of New York, ex-Judge A. C. Avery, ex-Judge James C. McRae and W. H. Day, for Governor Russell and the new directors, and ex-Judge Shepherd for Attorney-General Walser.

The preliminaries of reading the bill of complaint by the Southern were gone through with in a humdrum sort of way. But when the answer of the Governor was read, there was a sensation—and a big one. If there is any one thing that is manifest on this earth is is the fact that Governor Russell is not afraid of any corporation or any corporate power on God's mundane sphere. It is said that when this reply was being read the "big" foreign lawyers tried to look sarcastic, but under all their affectation they showed that they knew they had met a power in North Carolina's Governor. It is further said that Judge Simonton's face perceptibly changed color as the hot force of the words of the Governor's reply were pronounced; and it is still further said that even the North Carolina lawyers who were supposed to be against Russell glowed with some pride as they felt the fact that they had a Governor who feared not to stand for the right, the liberty and the sovereignty of the old North State.

Daniel L. Russell, who has sought to be made a party defendant in this suit by the Southern Railway Company, responding to the bill of complaint as an individual and not as Governor of North Carolina, and doing this much as a matter of courtesy to this court, makes answer as follows:

1. I have read the answer of Z. V. Walser, who is Attorney General of North Carolina, and all the denials and allegations of said answer itself, I adopt.

2. I reserve to myself all the right of exception to said bill of complaint and protest that under my oath of office as Governor of North Carolina I will not recognize as binding upon me nor will I yield obedience to any order of any court that hinders or retards or interferes with me in the duties committed by the people of North Carolina through their Constitution and legislature to my judgment and discretion as their Governor; nor will I obey or regard any order of any court which undertakes to prevent the State of North Carolina from exercising to the constitutional powers as a sovereign State, and I hereby expressly decline to appear in this court as Governor aforesaid, or to do any act which might seem to make the State of North Carolina a party to this suit.

3. I deny that the State of North Carolina ever entered into any contract with the Southern Railroad Company for the lease of the North Carolina railroad. The ninety-nine year lease was made by the North Carolina Railroad Company of the first part, to the Southern Railroad Company of the second part and the State was and is no party to this alleged contract of lease. The State has an interest in the North Carolina Railroad Company, being the owner of three-fourths of its capital stock. The agents of the State proxy and the State directors, voted for this lease.

I allege that in doing so they committed an unauthorized and unlawful act. They violated the charter of the North Carolina Railroad; they made an alienation for the ninety-nine years, equivalent to a sale without any authority in their charter or in any law of North Carolina, and in their actions in this behalf they acted as unfaithful and unauthorized agents, and committed an ultra vires act that is not binding on the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company nor on the State as one of the stockholders.

4. The State as a sovereign, and also as a stockholder, has a right to test the legality and validity of this lease in its own courts. This plaintiff, the Southern Railroad Company, a corporation foreign to North Carolina, is seeking to strike down this right of the State. The only purpose of this action on the part of the Southern Railroad Company is to deprive the people of North Carolina of their right to test the legality of this lease in the courts of their State.

5. The exhibit is a correct copy of a newspaper interview which was authorized by me, and which was intended as a communication to the public; and so are the other exhibits containing extracts from my inaugural address and a certain special message which I sent to the legislature. So far as I am aware, this is the first time (though it may not be the last) when corporate arrogance has arraigned a Governor for his communication to the people whose servent he is. If, when I gave out this interview, I had known as much as I have since learned about the frauds and impositions put upon the State by this Southern Railroad Company, that interview would have been less mild and more elaborate and vigorous.

6. Upon an examination of the reports of the Richmond and Danville (now the Southern) Railroad I find that for the year ending July, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, they admit that the North Carolina Railroad received as gross earnings $4,900 00 per mile, and for the year ending July, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, $5,500 00 per mile, and for the year ending July, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, they admit, $6 400 00 a mile; and they claim the operating expenses of this road for the year ending July, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, were seventy-three per cent of the gross earnings, and for the year ending for July eighteen hundred and ninety-five, that it was seventy-four per cent of the gross earnings, and for the year ending July, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, that it was 74 per cent of the gross earnings; so that for the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, with $5,500.00 as gross earnings per mile they claim only $1,430.00 per mile net earnings; and in eighteen hundred and ninety-six with $6,400.00 as gross earnings per mile, they claim that their net earning were only $1,300.00 per mile, and in eighteen hundred and ninety-five, with $5,500.00 as gross earnings per mile they claim only $1,430.00 per mile net earnings; and in eighteen hundred and ninety-six with $6,400.00 as gross earnings per mile, they claim that their net earnings have gotten as net earnings $1,664.00 per mile. It is evident that these statements, that no matter how big may be the earnings of the North Carolina Railroad, its managers, the Southern, have been keeping down the net earnings or profits to suit their purposes in concealing the true character of this property and deceiving the people of the State, who are its owners. During the very years, while they have been pretending that it cost them more than seventy per cent of the gross earnings to run the North Carolina Railroad, with gross income of $4,000 and six thousand dollars a mile, they claim as to other Railroad lines in the State, not leased, but owned by them, that these with a gross income of $2,800.00 per mile are at a cost of only forty-eight per cent of the gross earnings, leaving forty-two per cent of net earnings or profits. This is as notorious, as I am informed and believe, that these owned lines of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company in this State have been inferior to the North Carolina Railroad, as to their road-beds, structures, and general physical condition, and they claim that out of these inferior, and some of them worthless roads, earnings according to their own showing, only $2,800.00 per mile, a net earning or profit of $1,200 00 a mile, they get a net earning or profit of about $1,200.00 a mile, and out of the North Carolina Railroad, which I assert is one of the best railroad properties in America, and making according to their statements $6,400.00 a mile gross, they get a profit only about $1,600.00 a mile, according to these statements they are asking the people to believe increased business does not increase profits—a story which is not believed by the merchants, manufacturers, producers, who support these roads, nor by intelligent persons of every class who are at all acquainted with railroad methods or operations.

7. On examination I find that the three years above mentioned the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company and its branches, with a total of about four hundred miles single track, about double the mileage expended in cross-ties, and maintenance of way, reports as follows:

	Gross Per M.	Net Per M.	Per cent
For year ending July, '94	$3,157	$1,257	
For year ending July, '95	3,163	1,205	
For year ending July, '96	3,487	1,451	

It is thus seen that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was gross earnings about one-half as much as the North Carolina Railroad its net earnings or profit is nearly equal to that of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

8. I find that the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company claim in their report, that with a gross income of about four to six thousand dollars a mile, that its operating expenses amount to something in the neighborhood of seventy per cent. This Raleigh and Gaston Company belongs to the Richmond and Danville railroad system, which system some years ago by obtaining a majority of its stock and then wrecking the minority stockholders. That by suppressing the truth as to the earnings I strongly suspect but do not know their motives. I have this much to say in my business to examine into, as the Seaboard is not now engaged in furthering schemes to spoil the State and loot this treasury.

But the motives of the Seaboard in suppressing the earnings of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, in keeping down the net earnings of the North Carolina Railroad Company and in keeping up the apparent earnings of its own lines, are obvious. These Richmond and Danville lines are a part of their great railroad system, upon which they have issued over five per cent gold bonds, amounting to one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. They seek to enhance the market value of these bonds. To do this they must make a good showing for the mortgaged lines—to the end that Messrs. Drexel, Morgan and Company may float them on innocent investors, take up cash in their coffers and be prepared for other and greater frauds upon the products and property of the country. To have the North Carolina Railroad Company as a basis of ground for the wrecks of the Richmond and Danville and mortgaged lines serves the purpose of making a better showing for these latter lines, and of keeping down the value of the North Carolina railroad so as to enable them to purchase vastly less than it is worth. To deceive the public by trying to make it appear that they are getting a fair return on this property only a little more than enough to pay the rent on the alleged fraudulent lease.

9. This Richmond and Danville Railroad Company (now the Southern) procured the lease of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, by fraud and deceit, as I believe, and this belief is based upon certain notorious facts and evidence of which is a part of the archieves of the State. This alleged fraud followed up by systematic concealment of earnings and exaggeration of expenses, paved the way to a more flagrant wrong of the ninety-nine year lease, which for brazen effrontery has not been surpassed in the annels of crime and crime.

10. This complainant, the Southern Railroad Company, in its bill complains of a certain bill pending in the General Assembly, which passed the House, but was never enacted into law and the complainant makes the prohibit of this Legislative bill, to prevent from reading this bill in full, that it was drawn for the purpose originally of preventing the execution of this legislative bill which certain parties thought would become a law. That the Southern Railroad Company intended to ask for an injunction before the Legislature, I am not advised, but in as much as this measure did not become a law, I have no interest to bring an action on behalf of the State to annul this ninety-nine year lease. If, however, I should regard it my duty in the exercises of the powers vested in me by the laws of North Carolina to bring such an action, the jurisdiction of this court or any other court, to control my action as Governor in the execution of the laws of the State.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

THE REPLY OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The reply of the Attorney-General is a long and able legal document which he sets forth the position of the case with clearness and force, and denies the right of jurisdiction of the Federal court in the matter.

After some little parly and discussion, the further consideration of the case was postponed till next day.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

YOU CAN ENCOURAGE THE REFORM BY SUBSCRIBING FOR THE CAUCASIAN—$1 00 A YEAR

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1897.

NOTICE!

All subscribers in arrears will please renew AT ONCE, otherwise we will be compelled to cut off their names from our mailing list. Please remit at once.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

THE EASTER LILY'S SERMON.

PAULINE C. R. STONE.

The Easter lily bowed its head
In shame, in bitter shame.
It knew the bells that sweetly tolled,
The organ peals that grandly rolled,
Spoke not the Master's name.

It knew that pride and love of form,
For shame alas, for shame—
Prompted the song and service grand;
That wealth here spent on every hand,
Was spent—not in His name.

It knew that He who rose this day,
Who suffered death and shame,
Knew not such pomp and lavish show,
But with the poor, the meek, the low,
Had linked His lot and name.

The Easter lily drooped and died,
For shame, for bitter shame,
To think that such poor puppets shows
Should mark the day when Christ arose,
Should be held in His name.

They cast the withered blossom out,
And the thought to them never came,
That the lily that hung on its withered stem
Had preached a sermon, unheard by them,
In the risen Savior's name.

Easter 1897, St. Louis, Mo.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

THE SHERIFF'S INSTITUTE.

Its Plan and Purposes Outlined in a Circular Letter.

The Sheriff's Institute at Morehead this summer is now an assured fact. The only thing that remains to be done is to find out how many can attend and what date will suit them best.

This Treasurer Worth and Auditor Ayer are attempting to do by means of the following circular letter which will this week be sent out to every sheriff in the State:

"Dear Sir: Nearly every profession, trade and craft has an association and holds conventions for the consideration of matters affecting their own interests and public welfare. These gatherings have proven very beneficial, and at the same time have been occasion of delightful recreation. Why not an association of our sheriffs and a sheriff's convention?

"Would not an exchange of experiences and methods and a discussion of the revenue and machinery acts by the State Treasurer, Auditor and other authorities be valuable for information and uniformity of action. It would be a grand thing for the sheriffs, their families and their frinds to spend, say a week, at some attractive point in the State. Please consider the matter and kindly answer the following question:

"1st. Do you favor holding a sheriff's convention?

"2nd. Would you attend?

"3rd. What place would you suggest for the meeting?

"4th. What date would be most desirable?

"Any suggestions will be gladly received.

"Please let us hear from you at an early date.

"Summer rates on railroads and reduced rates at hotels can be obtained. Of course the expenses of such an assembly must be borne by the individuals composing it.

"With much esteem and sympathy for the sheriffs, we are

"Yours very truly,
W. H. WORTH,
State Treasurer.
HAL. W. AYER,
Auditor."

The objects of this institute will be, as hinted above, to exchange official experiences, discuss methods of collecting taxes promptly and thoroughly and to study the revenue machinery acts, aided by suggestions from the Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General and others. In addition to this it is intended to be a delightful outing for those who attend. Cheap railroad and hotel rates will be secured for the occasion.

Not Exactly Right.

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick head ache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

"We Extend our Hand and a Vote of Thanks"

Salt Lake Oracle.

We extend our hand and a vote of thanks to Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina. It was by his watchfulness that the infamous Loud bill was defeated. The bill was designed to throttle the press, and had it been enacted into law would have made it possible for unscrupulous postoffice officials to deny postal privileges to all papers whose politics did not suit them. All honor to Senator Marion Butler.

Potash

is a necessary and important ingredient of complete fertilizers. Crops of all kinds require a properly balanced manure. The best

Fertilizers

contain a **high percentage of Potash.**

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

THE TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY

W. H. Payne, of Nashville, Tenn., Will Be Present—A Branch of the Peabody Alumni Association to Be Organized.

W. H. Payne, Chancellor of the University of Nashville, and President of the Peabody Normal College, of Nashville, Tenn., will be at the Teachers' Assembly this year. President Payne is the leading educator of teachers in the South, if not in America. He was for several years President of the Normal Department of the University of Michigan. He made such a reputation in that capacity that, in 1887, the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, composed of such men as President Cleveland, J. Pierpont Morgan, Dr. J. M. L. Curry, Chief Justice Fuller, President Gillum of Johns Hopkins University, and Governor Porter of Tennessee, sent a committee to see President Payne, with instructions to secure his acceptance of the position offered at any salary he might name.

Under his administration the attendance has increased from about one hundred and eighty to nearly eight hundred. All the Southern States, and a number of the Northern States, have contributed to this number. President Payne is author, editor and translator of numerous works on the Science, History and Art of Education. He is in full sympathy with the Southern people, and fully understands the condition that confront us.

The Peabody Normal has exercised a wonderful influence in educational circles in North Carolina. The State has nineteen scholarships at this College, each worth $100 cash and traveling expenses to and from the College annually, for two years, with free tuition and books. This is about sufficient to defray the students expense. Many of the leading teachers of the State were educated there. A North Carolina branch of the Peabody Alumni Association will be organized at the next Assembly, and the Secretary requests that all the graduates and students of the Peabody Normal send him their names at once. The object of the organization will be to extend to their distinguished President and visitor such a reception as the occasion demands.

People buy Hood's Sarsaparilla year after year because it does them good. It will do you good to take it now.

State Convention Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 23-25, 1897—The State Convention of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will meet in Charlotte N. C., the Queen City of North Caralina, on April 23-25, and for the accommodation of delegates and visitors to this occasion, the Southern Railway will place on sale round-trip tickets from all stations in the State of North Carolina to Charlotte and return at reduced rates; tickets on sale April 21st, 22nd and 23rd, final limit April 27th, continuous passage in each direction, thus affording a splendid opportunity to visit Charlotte, N. C.

Full information can be obtained by calling on any agent of the Southern Railway.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Meeting of the Brunswick County Populists.

SOUTHPORT, N. C., April 5, 1897.—At a called meeting of the executive committee of the Peoples Party of Brunswick county, called by Chairman W. W. Drew, the following members were found to be present viz: Isaac Millican, S. W. Maultsby, John Jennette, and S. P. Swain and many other members of the party from different sections of the county. The body organized by electing Isaac Milliken chairman and S. P. Swain secretary. After a full and free discussion of the political situation the following were appointed by the chairman as a committee on resolutions viz: S. P. Swain, M. P. White and Isaac Jennette. Said committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED 1, That we endorse the address issued by the Peoples Party caucus of the General Assembly.

RESOLVED 2, That we endorse the resolutions adopted by the Peoples Party caucus on the night that the legislature adjourned.

RESOLVED 3, That we heartily endorse the stand taken by our worthy representative, W. W. Drew, in the senatorial fight, and hereby take this opportunity of showing our appreciation of the same.

RESOLVED 4, That we endorse the stand taken by Senator Marion Butler in the same fight.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

ISAAC MILLIKEN, Chairman.
S. P. SWAIN, Secretary.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind collic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Deserves a Vote of Thanks For Killing The Loud Postal Bill.

Our Home.]

The following is from the American Nonconformist, of Indianapolis, Ind:

RESOLVED, That we most earnestly protest against the passage of the Loud Postal Bill now pending in the United States Senate believing that it will be detrimental to the interest of a majority of the people.

The above was a resolution passed by the National Reform Press Association at Memphis. The echoes of the vote had scarcely died away before Senator Butler was making a strong and determined fight in the United States Senate against the bill. Senator Butler was the only Populist on the committee that had charge of the bill in the Senate. He was the only member of the committee who had made the fight for the people. He had the whole committee against him. By different parliamentary tactics he held it in committee until late in the session. When it could no longer be held there and was reported, the Populist Senator made a majority report, against the measure, and announced he would fight it by every means in his power. Then it was dropped for the Senator could have easily "talked it to death" in the last days of the session. Senator Butler killed the Loud Bill, and the Reform Press will unanimously tender him a vote of thanks that will find an echo on the lips of every freeman who comprehends the character of the proposed measure.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

"Hews to the Line."

For The Caucasian.]

KINSTON, N. C., April 6, '97.—I thought I would commence to send you some subscribers. Money is mighty hard to get but some of the boys say they must have THE CAUCASIAN, for it "hews to the line, let the chips fall where they will." The true Pops are fully aroused with the situation. We want no more fusion with the goldbugs and the Pritchard Populists.

It seems that a prayer meeting was held in a certain family and they prayed in this wise: "God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife; we four and no more." The prayer must have been answered for one family got six offices. The pie brigade is eating pie by the big spoon full especially from Vance township, Lenoir county. It is well represented in offices; it has seven office-holders; two State officers, one railroad officer and four county officers. That township has got the coon and gone with him.

We endorse our United States Senator, Hon. Marion Butler, in his course. We will stand by him until the end.

WOUNDED SOLDIER.

A Good Thing.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement on the fourth page of this issue in regard to "Japanese Menthal Ice" and "Palmers Magnetic Inhaler." These medicines enjoy a high reputation and have an enormous sale everywhere. R. C. Rivers has secured the wholesale agency for these medicines and will be glad to correspond with those out of employment who desire to make a good thing by canvassing for them. Only one agent to a town. Agents who are in the field report good sales and that the preparations are being highly praised by all who are using it. Write at once and secure the agency for your town or township—address all communications to R. C. Rivers, Raleigh, N. C.

ORGANIZING FOR 900

Ex-Gov. Altgeld is Organizing a Campaign of Education on Populist Lines—Will Spread Reform Literature—Let Others Follow His Example.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld has started up the campaign for 1900 in his State. He has written a letter to every committeeman in the State asking him to raise $2 for the purpose of maintaining a circulating library in every precinct. He says that Prof. J. A. Coultas has taken a deep interest in the matter and has made arrangements with authors and publishers so that they will be able to furnish twenty books for this price, bound in strong paper covers. There are some very good books in the collection as will be seen by the following partial list:

"An Honest Dollar," by President Andrews, of Brown university; "Battle of the Standards" by Teller; "The Money Question," by Sibley; "The Railway Question" by ex-Governor Larrabee, of Iowa; "Bimetallism and Monometallism," by Archbishop Walsh; "The Gold Standard, by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts; "The Bankers' Dream," by Proctor; "Coin's Financial School" and the "Tale of Two Nations," by W. H. Harvey.

These books are not to become the property of private individuals but are to be kept in motion, and Altgeld suggests that young women will make the best librarians and that instead of one or two men furnishing $2 twenty men furnish 10 cents each in order to give it wider interest. Democrats in this State are pretty good fellows as they they are not strong enough to have what they ask for entirely. We would not be surprised to see some educational work done in this State and a number of other Northern States where they are not so intolerant as their Eastern brethren.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

INDIGNANT DEPOSITORS.

They Meet in Chicago, Formulate a Protest and Pass Strong Resolutions.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Eight hundred depositors in the Globe Savings bank met this afternoon to protest against the treatment they had received at the hands of C. W. Spalding, its president, and fellow officers, and to devise means for rescuing, if possible, some portion of their savings which had been tied up by the bank's failure.

Resolutions were adopted calling the attention of the general assembly to the large number of bank failures that have occurred within the State during the last few months, and urging legislation for the establishment of a State banking department, to have supervision over all banking institutions of the State, and urging also, the enactment of more stringent criminal laws for the punishment of defaulting bankers. Counsel for the depositors will appear in court to-morrow to institute criminal proceedings against the bank officials.

[If government savings banks were established it would be impossible for the depositors to lose their savings as the government would protect them and the rascals that wreck banks would be punished as they deserve.]

Michigan to Texas.

That Pe-ru-na is unequaled as a spring medicine is testified by a great many people every spring. When one is run down, listless and tired, depressed with that peculiarly distressing trouble popularly known as Spring Fever, Pe-ru-na should always be taken, as it is sure to give prompt and permanent relief.

Lena L. Stoli, Adrian, Mich., writes as follows: "It affords me much pleasure to testify to the merits of your Peru-na. I can speak in the highest terms of it, having used it for five years as a spring medicine with great benefit to myself and I recommend it to my friends with like results." J. B. Stuart, Eastland, Tex., the opposite end of the continent, corroborates her statements as follows: "I purchased a bottle of Pe-ru-na and it was used by myself and wife as a spring medicine. I consider it the best dollar's worth I ever bought. My wife has used your remedies with gratifying results."

One of Dr. Hartman's latest books, treating on the catarrhal diseases peculiar to spring, will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

A FEARFUL WRECK.

Two Passenger Trains on the Southern Have a Head-in Collision—A Minutes Difference in Watches the Cause.

The most frightful railroad accident in this State since the great disaster at Bostian's Bridge, near Statesville in Aug., 1891, occurred Sunday morning at 11:15 at Harrisbug, a small town about 13 miles north of Charlotte on the Southern railway.

The difference of a minute in watches or train orders yesterday caused the loss of three lives, injuries to six people, and the loss of thousands of dollars to the railroad.

The following account is taken from the Charlotte Observer, (which by the way showed great newspaper enterprize in getting a special edition, with a full description of the accident on Monday morning):

Train No, 36, the northbound fast mail, and No. 11, south-bound local passenger, were the ones which collided.

No. 36 left Charlotte late, but had orders to wait at Harrisburg till 11:15 for No. 11.

The track for a mile or so approaching Harrisburg is perfectly straight, except at one point, where there is a small curve and a considerable cut.

The side-track at Harrisburg can be plainly seen for more than a mile, approaching from Charlotte.

Captain Tunstall, who was on the lookout for No. 11, kept his eye on the distant siding, expecting every minute to see No. 11 run into it, but, seeing the track clear, and no train approaching, and having the right of way, he steamed ahead at 45 miles an hour, losing sight, by reason of the topography of the country, of the siding, as he neared it.

No. 11, the local passenger, left Concord late It had slowed up, preparatory to running into the siding, and was only 40 feet from the north end of the switch when No. 36 dashed into the cut.

The two engineers faced each other with faces blanched with the fear of a horrible death. Engineer Tunstall applied his breaks and jumped. It is not known whether Engineer Kinney jumped or not.

Almost at the same instant that the engines faced each other, the crash came. It was heard for miles and the noise was like thunder.

A number of people at Harrisburg saw the trains approaching and realized that a collision would occur. They had no orders to flag the trains down and could only wait and see them come together.

The two express cars on No. 36 acted as cushions for the coaches and saved the lives of a number of passengers.

Just where the blame of the accident belongs has not been placed. There are various conjectures, but until a full investigation is made, no one can say who was wrong.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A BIG FIRE AT KNOXVILLE.

A Million and a Half Burned up—Six Killed and Many Wounded—Hotel Knox Entirely Consumed

KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 8.—Never in the history of Knoxville has the city suffered such a loss by fire as it did today. The very heart of the city, including some of the largest wholesale and retail business houses in the South, were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from one to one and a half million dollars, with about sixty per cent of insurance.

The loss of life is very uncertain, as the register of the hotel Knox, in which fifty-six people were sleeping was burned. The proprietor of the hotel says that he had five or six guests who have not put in an appearance.

When the firemen thought all the inmates of the hotel had escaped, a woman with an infant in her arms rushed to the rear window and screamd for help. A net was quickly stretched and the woman was asked to drop the child out, but as the smoke almost chocked her she told them that if one had to die, both would die. The woman was finally rescued by the firemen. From the hotel building, which was five stories, the fire spread east and west. A stiff wind made the flames very ugly and the fire department was inadequate. In the wholesale hardware house of W. W. Woodruff and Company explosions of dynamite occurred and scores of people were hurt by flying bricks and glass. It became necessary, at last, to have the walls of one building blown down by cannon to stop the mad career of the flames.

A mountain howitzer, of the Knoxville Legion, was called into play and a load of canister did the work, at the same time tearing up some residences in a different portion of the city. The city authorities realizing that the fire department was unable to conquer the flames, telegraphed to Chattanooga for assistance.

The Southern Railway made up a special train and carried the Chattanooga apparatus to Knoxville, 111 miles, in 115 minutes. One stop was made for water, the actual running time being sixty miles an hour.

When the engine arrived here, the fire was about under control, yet the Chattanooga boys did some work.

KNOXVILLE, April 12.—The latest development of the Knonville fire is that at least six persons lost their lives in the ruins, and twelve are seriously if not mortally wounded. Not more than one-third are yet excavated. The hotel register is not found.

If

If You Are Wise
You Will Advertise
Without Persuasion
In THE CAUCASIAN.

THE LEADING EDITORIALS OF THE WEEK.

NOT STATE REPUDIATION.

Progressive Farmer.]

It has been charged that the State is trying to repudiate a contract between the State and the Southern Railway Combany. The State of North Carolina has never made any trade with the Southern Railway Company.

Twenty odd years ago the North Carolina Railroad was leased to the Richmond & Danville Company for a term of years for so much. This company was re-organized and is now called the Southern Railway Company. We have had several Governors and changes have been made in the directorate of the North Carolina Railroad. Six years before the original lease expired a Governor, friendly to the Southern, remarkably so, gets the directors and some of the stockholders together and they lease the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway for a term of 99 years at a wonderfully low rental. This was done privately, secretly. Only by the merest chance did it become known before the trade was consummated. It was done at night and might be "a midnight trade." The people of the State, the representativs of the State, did not authorize this new deal, knew nothing of it. The directors were usurping power never legally vested in them. They were selected to take care of the property of the State, not to dispose of it in a suspicious manner. A ninety-nine year lease is equal to a sale. The State proposes to repudiate the unworthy action of the directors of the North Carolina Railroad. She proposes to insist that her property rights shall be respected.

We will suppose that John Smith owns a large number of cattle. He employs Bill Green and Sam Jones to herd them for a certain length of time. He gives them no authority to rent, lease or sell the cattle during that period without his knowledge. The State must defend her rights in this matter.

REPS AND DEMS FUSE.

Hickory Mercury.)

Spencer Blackburn, a Republican, represented Ashe county in the last General Assembly. He is said to be a railroad attorney. Any way, he was for the railroads against the people. He also worked and voted for the big appropriations, and to turn out all the Democrats in the asylums and penitentiary. After he had done all this, in the last days of the session, he was nominated by a Republican for Speaker pro tem. A Democrat seconded his nomination, and he was voted for, and elected by the aid of a large majority of the Democrats in the House. So it was in every other vote in favor of combines against the people. How does that strike yon?

Populist Party Will Stand By Butler.

Independent American, Creston, Iowa.

The Populist Press will stand by the Populist party. The St. Louis convention voiced the sentiment of the Populist party. Its platform is a grand one. Bryan received three-fourths of the votes of the convention and the men who nominated him did so because they knew he would carry out the Populist principles on finance if he was elected. Watson was nominated because the Populists did not have any confidence in Sewall. Chairman Butler has carried out the work that the national convention wanted done and he has carried it out honestly and faithfully. The men who are fighting Chairman Butler are fighting the Populist party. They are disorganizers and disloyal to the party and its principles.

Every man has a right to help shape the policy of his party, but the way to do it is to go into the caucuses and the conventions and make an earnest effort for that policy which he deems to be right and when the party in its great national convention speaks it is his duty to obey or get out of the party.

The St. Louis platform was adopted by the unanimous vote of the convention. It embodies the party principles and those principles will stand and that platform will stand as the party creed until another national convention is called and no conference either of the Reform Press (so called) or any other conference will change it.

There has been for years past and is now an honest difference of views regarding the best policy to adopt. As far as the national campaign was concerned the St. Louis convention settled that when it nominated Bryan and Watson. The convention by its action said that the party was ready to unite with silver Republicans and silver Democrats who were advocating similar views with us on finance. The men who opposed this policy had their day in court and the party decided against them. Instead of bowing to the will of the majority they have assumed to be greater and better and wiser than the party, and they hurl their anathemas at Butler. Allen, Weaver, Taubeneck and almost every one who has ever rose to prominence in the party.

The Peoples Party is loyal to Populist principles and loyal Populists will follow the policy which the party adopts.

A man has a right and it is his duty to bolt a convention and leave a party when it adopts principles with which he cannot agree, but he has no right to do this simply because he objects to the policy which the party adopts.

We are all agreed on principles, and the party in its national convention concluded that the surest way to secure those principles was to nominate Bryan and work as far as possible in harmony with all who believed in the free coinage of silver which has always been one of the cardinal principles of the party. When Mr. Watson accepted the nomination for the vice presidency he knew that this policy had been adopted and as a man of honor he was bound to work in harmony with this policy or refuse to accept the nomination. He accepted the nomination and then basely betrayed the trust reposed in him by abusing those who supported Bryan.

Populists are not going to be deceived or misled by these maleontents. The party will stand by Butler and so will the Populist press.

The Arbitration Treaty.

Washington Post,]

The New York World has succeeded in getting quite a number of stock and produce exchanges to endorse the proposed arbitration treaty This has been done through the chief officers of the organizations, who have signed more or less intelligent statements to the effect that the treaty should be ratified in the interest of "business." It is a perfectly safe assumption that not two in twenty of these gentlemen have carefully examined the text of the Olney-Pauncefote protocol or know, within ten degrees, what it means. They have heard, simply, that it contemplates universal peace and take it for granted that universal peace will be good for trade. We haven't a doubt, in fact, that their conclusions have been reached by just such arguments as are suggested by the World itself in issue of Tuesday morning. We shall take these propositions seriatem:

"The World has made it plain that a vast majority of the people of the Union favor the ratification of the arbitration treaty substantially as it was signed."

The World has done nothing of the sort. It is not "plain" that a vast majority of the people favor the ratification. When and how has any such conclusion been warranted? As a matter of fact, there has been nothing to show that any considerable number of the people want the country to enter into such an arrangement. The World is simply making its own promises—a favorite device with that astounding newspaper. Again:

"Why, then, is the treaty in peril, after being amended to meet every possible cavil? What is the nature of the combination that threatens this great civilizing compact of peace which embodies the traditional American principle and which our own Congress invited?"

"Why, then?" Oh, yes; but the "then" has not been established. The deduction is not justified, since the premises are false. The World then proceeds to explain:

"The treaty is in peril because the fundamental Democratic principle of majority rule upon which the Republic is founded does not govern the ratification of treaties. The vote of two-thirds of the Senate is required for this purpose. Such a proportion is required for no other purpose except the impeachment of the President or the passage of bills over his veto."

But if the treaty is longed for by "a vast majority of the people," why cannot his friends get a miserable two-thirds of the Senate to support it? Public sentiment is as influential with the Senate as with the House. If there were a strong feeling throughout the country, such as the World pretends there is, does any sensible human being doubt that the Senate would respond to it? All this, however, does not prevent the World from asserting:

"So that, while it is conceded that there is a majority of about twenty in the Senate for the treaty, it may yet fail for the lack of the requisite two-thirds."

Who concedes this? Who knows that there is a majority of twenty in favor of ratifying the treaty? The World's "special commissioners" and "staff correspondents" perhaps, but who else?

The truth is that this treaty is approved chiefly by persons who have either not examined it at all or are incapable of understanding it after examination. It is a transparent humbug, devoid of usefulness in any really important respect, easily adjustable to maudlin enthusiasm, but not susceptible of practical application to any serious emergency. We feel, with reference to the ridiculous opera bouffe of a compact of eternal brotherhood, very much as Senator Hawley said he felt some weeks ago—it may be ratified, as a concession to the noisy and hysterical demand of a clamorous minority, but it will never prevail to prevent war in any case where war is possible, and it will figure in international affairs as the merest metaphor of fatuous Mugwumpery. Our chief objection to its ratification, however, is that we shrink from the spectacle of the Senate as an object of contempuous merriment.

Hickory Mercury.

We heard a Republican representative in the last General Assembly say frequently that he wanted his party to stand by the railroad so as to get its aid in the next campaign. We told him then that according to the vote the Democrats gave and the coruse the Governor took, the Democratic party had the strongest hold on the railroad, and would claim and get half the campaign money, at least.

Wickedness Is Soon Found Out.

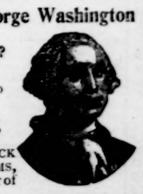
New Era]

When we saw that the so called Populists who turned traitors and joined the Republican pie brigade, after fooling their people at home, had come boldly out and repudiated their party and platform, and every vestige of principle, we then and their asserted in the New ERA that every particle of low down unprincipled legislation eminating from the last legislature at Raleigh, could and would be traced directly to those misrepresentatives.

Our assertion has proven true: they gave the needed votes to elect a goldbug as senator, they done their share in defeating the Rail Road Lease Bill as well as in assisting every measure of legislation that is disgraceful to our State. We could not expect any more from the Republicans, for there are only few white Republicans in the State who hesitate to admit that they are in the party for pie only. But when so called REFORMERS prove to be traitors as soon as they are entrusted with serving the people, it is more than we can forget, and we have as much contempt for a bolting Populist as we have for a Palmer and Buckner Democrat. Our only consolation is that the ways of the wicked are soon found out.

If our friends will aid us in our efforts, we will endeavor to keep them posted on county, district and State politics. Aid us by sending in clubs at once.

What would George Washington think of Mark Hanna?



If you want to know, read "SPIRITS OF '76," By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS, in last number of

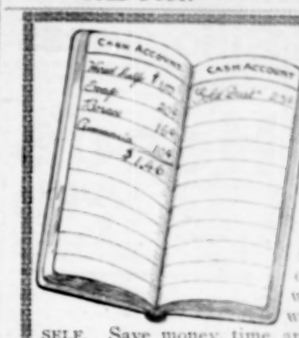
New Occasions

A magazine of Reform; 96 pages; $1.00 a year; 10 cents a copy. No free samples, but to any one sending us 6 2-cent stamps we will mail a sample copy with several reform books; over 300 pages in all. Agents wanted.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, Publishers, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago

THE CAUCASIAN and New Occasions both one year for $1.50.

GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.



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When in Raleigh come and see us; see our bargains; see our styles; see our business methods and be sure to see and note our low prices. More goods and more styles to select from than any house in the State.

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Vitality in Men Restored.

Failing Sexual strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me to a healthy vigorous state. Sufferers from

Varicocele, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Night Losses,

AND OTHER WASTING DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men; the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians, I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple, but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me, and fully developed me from a sunken, stunted condition to natural strength and size.

I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send full information of this remedy absolutely free of cost Do not put it off, but write me fully at once; you will always bless the day you did so. Address enclosing stamp,

THOMAS SLATER, Box 975, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

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CATALOGUE FREE

Notice!

Fine Spanish Jack for sale. Address Box No. 112, Graham, N. C.
Jan. 28—2m.

Pattern Department.

THE CAUCASIAN has made special arrangements with the publishers of the most stylish, accurate and perfect-fitting paper patterns that are made by which we can present to our lady readers all of the very newest and choicest patterns of garments for ladies, misses and children for 10 cents. Full and explicit directions for putting together the garments accompany each pattern. These descriptions and the patterns themselves have many novel and practical features presented by no other pattern made and which render them as simple for the home worker as for the professional dressmaker. Address all communications to the Pattern Department, THE CAUCASIAN.

You must use the coupon printed below (which is our order on the publisher), otherwise the patterns will cost you 25 cents.

Cut out along this line.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN ANY SIZE.

CUT THIS OUT, FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND MAIL IT TO THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE CAUCASIAN.

Pattern No. .....

Bust.....in

Waist.....in

Name .....

Address .....

Always give number of pattern wanted, bust measure for Waists, Sacques, Coats and Jackets. Give waist measure for Skirts. For children it is also advisable to give the age.

Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.

Do not make complaint of non-receipt of pattern until seven days have elapsed.

A Useful Everyday Frock.

1030—ADRIENNE FROCK.

Sizes for 8 and 10 years.

Striped cheviot in shades of blue and olive, is the fabric of this simple and pretty frock. The straight, full skirt is finished at the foot with a deep hem and sewed to the waist in gathers. The full blouse waist has a fitted lining, and the V chemisette hooks over the lining to the left. The trimmings are of olive velvet, and the sailor collar is given a novel effect by deep slashings on the shoulders. The pattern is commended for serge, tweed, and all the pretty Scotch mixtures which make serviceable frocks for everyday wear.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

The Feminine Diplomat.

The femine domestic diplomat is a person of unlimited tact and good sense. She has what not to do reduced to a science, and above all she is attractive. It is obs rved:

That she never describes her aches and pains.

That she never dwells on unpleasant reminiscences.

That she never apologizes for the for the food.

That she is never a martyr.

That she never corrects the children in the presence of any person, even the family.

That disorder of a temporary nature does not visibly disturb her.

That when the family diatribe threatens she knows how and when to deftly change the subject.

That she gets rid of a guest who bores her by simply folding up a newspaper, and the other never suspects.

That she lets every one have affairs of their own

That she is always polite and cordial to her childrens friends.

That she never communicates any news before dinner.

That she never divulges her methods.

His Grandmother's Gift.

Harper's Round Table.

Men who have reached exalted positions in life should never forget that others are struggling along the path that they have traveled with more or less pain, and should show a little indulgence; but whether treating a struggler favorably or unfavorably, it is always best to be cautious. Probably a well-known Colonel in Berlin seriously thought of this after a certain little mistake he made at a state ball.

A young Lieutenant who wore a single decoration, a large badge richly set with diamonds, attracted the Colonel's attention, and in a supercilous manner he asked,

"Young man, what is that decoration, pray?"

"An order, Colonel," replied the Lieutenant.

"An order?" Dear me, I don't know it."

"It is an English order, Colonel."

"Oh, yes, yes! but who ever gave it to you?"

"My grandmother"

"Your grandmother!" And here the Colonel burst into a fit of laughter that lasted a couple of minutes.

During the interval the young Lieutenant, unabashed, stood calmly by looking at him.

"But—er—young man, what is your grandmother's name?" finally asked the Colonel.

"Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of England," replied the young Lieutenant, who was Prince Albert of Schlesvig-Holstein.

The Colonel left the ballroom suddenly, and was seen no more.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

What's in a Name?

New Orleans Picayune.

Among the Indian belles at a boarding school in Montana are: Clara Spotted-horse, Edith Long-ear, Kittie Medicine-tail, Lena Old-bear, Clara Bull-nose, Blanche Little-star, Nellie Shell-on-the-neck, Mary Old-jack-rabbit, Bertha Full-mouth, Katie Dreamer, Fannie Pretty-butterflies, Bessie Crooked-arm, Martha Long-neck, Isabel Lunch, Lillian Bull-at-the-time, Flay Hairy-Wolf, Alice Shoots-as she-goes, Stalla Wolf-house, Lucy Hawks, Beatrice Beads-on-ankle, Susie Bear-lays-down, Louisa Three-wolves, Anna Medicine-pipe, Maggie Broken-ankle, Ruth Bear-in-the-middle, Helen-come-out-of-frog, Sarah Three-irons, Ida Wrinkle-face, Jessie Flat-head-woman, Lottie Grandmother's-knife, Esther Knows-her-gun, Minnie Nots-at-Bear, Daisy Young-heifer. These girls would be great at a fancy ball.

Literary Notes.

"Shall We Unite" is the title of an editorial in the April number of "New Occasions," which has already created a sensation in political and reform circles. "New Occasions" issued an address suggesting the advisability of abandoning the various party organizations and combining the new Democracy, the Populists and other anti-plutocracy forces into a new party, and suggests the name American as an appropriate name for such a party. Hundreds of letters have been received, and those from the more prominent leaders are published in the April number of "New Occasions."

Other features of the April number will be an incisive article written by Lucinda F. Chandler, entitled "Banking and Governing," in which the latest plot of the national banks is exposed, instalments of "News from Nowhere," by William Norris, and "Spirits of '76" by the editor, together with brief articles on topics of the day.

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD'S NEW BOOK.

Have you read "What Christ Saw" by Hon. M. W. Howard, Congressman from Alabama, author of "If Christ came to Congress?" Sensational! Startling! The author threatened with expulsion from Congress. Send 50 cents to the author and procure a copy. Address, Hon. M. W. Howard, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

"Does Modern College Education Educate, in the Broadest and Most Liberal Sense of the Term?" is one of the most important inquiries that could be set on foot. This discussion, which is to be taken part in by President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins, President Dwight of Yale, President Schurman of Cornell, President Morton of the Stevens Institute, Henry Thurston Peck of Columbia, Bishop Potter and others of the most distinguished men of both the United States and Europe, is begun in the April Cosmopolitan by a radical inquiry into the educational problem along the lines of Herbert Spencer. President Gilman will follow in a direction almost equally searching. Altogether there is promised the frankest possible expression of opinion, and it seems probable that it will be the most thorough comparison ever made of educational methods with the needs of every-day life at the close of the nineteenth century.

President John Smith, or the Story of a Peaceful Revolution.

"President John Smith" is the literary sensation of the year. This powerful political story is designed to mark an epoch in the social and political history of the United States, and to play an important part in shaping thought and in moulding future political action. It should and will be read by every American citizen who is interested in the great social and political problems now pressing for a solution.

The author, Frederick U. Adams, is one of the most famous newspaper writers in the United States. Mr. Adams wrote "President John Smith" three years ago. He did not believe that period ripe for its publication, and has patiently waited for the development of events. The prophetic chapters of "President John Smith" is now read as a history. Every important forecast has been more than realized. This book is a history of the events which led to the election of John Smith—a plain American citizen—to the presidency of the United States. It is a story of peaceful revolution; a tale of the triumph of the majority after a series of reverses. It is a plea for majority rule. It is a scathing denunciation of the theory held by Dr. Lyman Abbott and other anarchists, that "government does not rest on the consent of the governed. It is American in every paragraph and line. It breathes the patriotism loftier than the constitution and as broad as the liberty inspired lines of the immortal Declaration of Independence.

In mechanical form the book is something of a novelty. The price of 25 cents for a new novel in paper covers become pretty well established, and recent competition among publishers has been in the direction of giving the bulkiest book possible for the money. This has resulted in the use of inferior paper of dingy color and too stiff to handle with comfort. The publishers of the present book believe intelligent readers will welcome a change, and "President John Smith" will be printed on creamy white paper, just thick enough to be opaque, and of a size convenient for the side pocket. (Cloth $1, paper 25 cents.)

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Every one of your neighbors who approves of the stand taken in the late Senatorial fight should be a subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN. If you have a neighbor who does not take it, show him a copy, get him to give you his subscription and forward it to us.

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THE FOURTH SESSION WILL BEGIN TUESDAY, JUNE 22 AND CLOSE FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

COURSES.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Dr. Thomas Hume, Professor of English, University of North Carolina.
Miss Mollie A. Bryant, Ogontz School.
Mr. William R. Webb, Jr., Instructor in English, University of North Carolina.

SCIENCE.

Professor Wilbur S. Jackman, Author of "Nature Study," Chicago Normal School.
Mr. R. E. Coker, University of North Carolina, Natural History. (Special.)
Professor Collier Cobb, University of North Carolina, Geology.
State Geologist Holmes, Geology of North Carolina.
Dr. Charles Baskerville, University of North Carolina, Chemistry. (Special.)
Charles S. Mangum, M. D., University of North Carolina, Physiology.

GEOGRAPHY.

Superintendent H. S. Tarbell, Providence, R. I., Author Werner Geographies and Grammar.
Superintendent Logan D. Howell, Raleigh, N. C.

HISTORY.

Principal W. F. Gordy, Hartford, Conn., Author "Pathfinder in American History."
Superintendent Alex. Graham, Charlotte, N. C.
James E. Shepherd, LL.D., Civics.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Professor P. P. Claxton, State Normal College. Last year at Jena.

PEDAGOGY.

Dr. Charles A. McMurry, Sec'y Nat. Herbart Society, Chicago University.
Professor C. W. Toms, University of North Carolina.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor Walter D. Toy, University of North Carolina.

MATHEMATICS.

Dr. William J. Milne, Author of Milne's Algebra and Arithmetic. Albany, New York.
Superintendent M. C. S. Noble, Wilmington, N. C.

DRAWING AND MANUAL TRAINING.

Miss Nettie Bemis, graduate Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Durham Graded Schools.

PRIMARY WORK.

Professor E. P. Moses, Winthrop Normal School, Rock Hill, S. C, Author "Moses' Reader."

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TIME TABLE.

To take effect Wednesday Nov. 27, 1895.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS	1 Mixed Frt and Pass Tues. Thrs and Sat A. M.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday P. M.
W	Goldsboro*	7 20	3 20
Lv			
	Bests	s 7 35	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 16	s 3 49
	Falling Creek	s 8 37	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 24	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 38	f 4 21
Ar	Dover	s 9 53	s 4 30
Lv		10 15	
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W			
Ar	Newbern*	s 12 05	s 5 15
Lv		1 30	s 5 25
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	s 3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f 6 29
Ar	Morehead City*	s 3 46	s 6 37
Lv		s 3 51	s 6 42
	Atlantic Hotel	.....	.....
W			
Ar	M. City Depot*	4 01	6 50
		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.	2 Mixed frt and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri. P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 25	8 00
	Bests	s 11 03	s 7 20
W	LaGrange*	s 10 52	s 6 50
	Falling Creek	s 10 42	s 6 20
W	Kinston*	s 10 32	s 6 00
	Caswell	f 10 20	f 5 18
Lv	Dover	s 10 12	s 5 00
Ar			4 20
W	Core Creek	s 10 00	s 4 00
	Tuscarora	f 9 50	s 3 38
	Clark's	f 9 42	f 3 20
			P. M.
Lv	Newbern*	s 9 30	s 2 50
Ar		s 9 17	s 10 47
	Riverdale	f 8 53	s 10 10
	Croatan	f 8 49	s 10 00
	Havelock	s 8 40	s 9 40
W	Newport*	s 8 26	s 9 06
	Wildwood	f 8 19	f 8 47
	Atlantic	f 8 15	f 8 38
Lv	Morehead City*	s 8 07	s 8 20
Ar		s 8 02	s 8 15
	Atlantic Hotel	.....	.....
Lv	M. City Depot	7 45	7 50
		A. M.	A. M.

W—Water stations. f—Stop on Signal. *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stops.

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SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R. R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 00am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 05am	9 00am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 25pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 05am	*1 39pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†7 39am	†11 10pm
Raleigh	*8 16am	*5 34pm
Sanford	8 33am	5 09pm
So. Pines	4 22am	5 55pm
Hamlet	5 10am	6 53pm
Wadesboro	5 54am	8 11pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Charlotte	*8 30am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*9 10am	*10 47pm
Lv Columbia, C. N. & L. R. R		†6 00pm
Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 10am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 06am	1 40am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Ar Winder	1 59pm	4 30am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 42pm
Lv Athens	3 16pm	11 26pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 35pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 40am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 09am
Clinton	*6 34pm	*3 00am
Ar Columbia C. N. & L. R. R		*7 60am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 33am
Ar Charlotte	*10 25pm	*8 30am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 23pm	8 15am
Ar Wilmington	5 30am	*12 30pm
So. Pines	*12 14am	9 20am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*1 00pm
Ar Durham	*7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†5 20pm	†11 10am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*3 00pm
Richmond A. C. L.	8 15am	6 50pm
Washington, Penn R. R.	12 31pm	11 10pm
Baltimore	1 45n'n	12 48am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 45am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 30am	5 50pm
Norfolk	*7 50am	6 05pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

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Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH DAILY:

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh, N. C., to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled, limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate station; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail" for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m., daily—Solid train consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants' and Miners', Norfolk and Washington and Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond S. S. Co.'s for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m., daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7.10 a. m., daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro Wilson and water lines. From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville

LOCAL

9:00 p. m., daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—From Goldsboro

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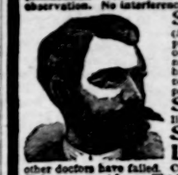

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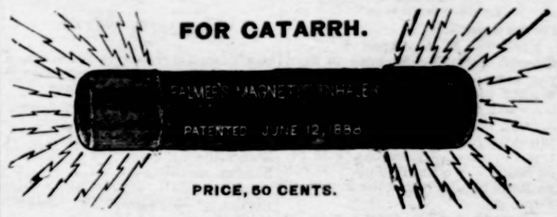

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The leading Reform Paper of North Carolina, a champion of popular rights and honest government.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1897

A corps of able contributors and special correspondents will be employed. Every department will be improved and new ones added.

The great battle of the people against plutocrats, of the masses against the classes, is on. It will never end till the people triumph and the cause of justice is fully established.

During the year of 1897, THE CAUCASIAN will stand in the forefront of the battle. In arousing and educating the people, in advocating the principles of the reform movement, in exposing fraud and corruption THE CAUCASIAN will be vigorous, fearless and uncompromising.

The principal features for the paper for the coming year are outlined as follows:

Political News.

Especial attention will be devoted to political news. All important events in the progress or decline of parties in the United States will be chronicled. Especial attention will be taken to keep the readers of THE CAUCASIAN fully informed on political events that transpire in our own State. We will give when possible the news the partisan papers suppress.

State Legislative Reports.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA will be in session in January and the people will desire to be informed of the work of that body. THE CAUCASIAN will present its readers a full and non-partisan report of its proceedings and will not suppress the truth.

United States Congress.

THE CAUCASIAN has secured the services of one of the most writers, and he will send weekly letters containing all the interesting news of the Nation's capital. In addition Senator Vest will contribute weekly articles besides editorials, thus making the Congressional report full and interesting.

Letters From the People.

Subscribers will have an opportunity to exchange information and opinions on all topics of interest through short letters published under this head.

World's News in Brief.

Under this head every week we will give you the cream of the news. We give you each week a brief compact and clear statement of what has occurred in the world since our last issue.

The Alliance Department.

This department has been to a great extent lost sight of in many through our Alliance brethren than our own, and we trust, that the Sub-Alliances will send such news and suggestions regarding Alliance work and programs for Alliance meetings as will prove of interest to all Alliance men. Send us reports from your county and sub-Alliance for this column.

Discussions of the Issues.

Money, transportation, taxation, land and other important issues will be discussed both editorially and by contributors. The paper will be made a forum for the advocacy of reform ideas, and the demands of the Alliance.

Farmer's Column.

We invite every practical farmer to write for this column. Tell your experience, your successes and failures so the remainder of our readers can benefit by it. This is a grand opportunity for farmers to exchange ideas with each other.

Women's Column and Pattern Department.

We desire to make this an especially interesting department. We invite the ladies to the use of this column by exchanging ideas and experience in household matters. We have made arrangements with an old and reliable pattern house, whose styles are universally endorsed by well-dressed people everywhere, by which we are offering the readers of THE CAUCASIAN the Demorest Cut Paper Patterns at a nominal price. When purchased in the regular way, these patterns cost from twenty cents to fifty cents apiece, consequently our offer makes every copy of this paper worth that amount extra.

Advertising.

THE CAUCASIAN desires to handle the advertisements of first class business firms and we intend to keep out all "fakes" in advertising—thereby protect our readers and honest advertisers alike. We believe that the only way for us to make money by advertising is to make money for those with whom we deal, and we can do this because we have a large and progressive paper.

If you think advertising is simply a matter of sticking in the paper a few lines of old poster type or a few figures, we should like you not to be consulted until you learn that this is a mistake. Advertising is a science.

An advertisement should be written carefully and studied so as to catch the public eye and then be run in a paper that will carry the advertisement to the homes and firesides of the people who are your customers. It is throwing away money to advertise in a paper that does not reach the masses and therefore you pay your money and do not talk to the people. Upon application we will send you a card stating our rates.

One Dollar Per Year Only.

Just think of it! less than 2 cents a week! You cannot afford to be without THE CAUCASIAN. If you can't spare a dollar just now send 50 cents and get it for 6 months. We know if you read the paper you will never be without it again.

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